

ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF

Tahsils Kishangarh, Ramgarh, Govindgarh,
and Lachmangarh,

ALWAR STATE

(1897-98)

BY

M. F. O'DWYER, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

CO. LIMENTARY

CALCUTTA :
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
1904.

INDEX.

INTRODUCTION.

	PAGE.
	No.
1. Explanation	i
2. Former settlement	i
3. Preparations for the present revision of settlement	i
4. Survey of villages	ii
5. Preparation of the records	ii
6. Submission of preliminary reports	ii
7. Reorganisation of establishment	ii
8. Appointment of Mr. Colvin, as Settlement Commissioner	iii
9. Revision of the new records	iii
10. Initial error in framing the records	iii
11. Changes of Settlement Commissioners and Superintendents	iii-iv
12. Programme of work adopted	iv
13. Progress up to date	iv
14. Increase of establishment	iv-v
15. Village inspections	v
16. Data of assessment	vi
17. Exclusion of jagir and mafi estates	vi

CHAPTER I.

General description, geography, rainfall, soils.

1. General description of the Alwar State	1
2. Situation and boundaries of the four tahsils under assessment	1
3. General statistics of four tahsils	2
4. Natural features	2-3
5. Mountains and hills	3
6. Mineral and quarries	4
7. Trees	4-5
8. Streams and <i>nalas</i>	5-10
9. Area shown as <i>dahri</i>	10
10. Wells	10-13
11. Rainfall	13-14
12. Classification of soils	15-16
13. Artificial classification of soils	16
14. General remarks on classification	16-17
15. Assessment circles	17
16. Percentage of natural and artificial soils at last and present settlements	18

CHAPTER II.

Fiscal History.

17. History under Moghul rule	18
18. Rise of Jat power	18

	PAGE. No.
57. Size of estates	41
58. Population	41
59. Cultivating occupancy	41
60. Remarks on rents	42
61. Area favourably or permanently assessed	42
62. Alienation by sale or mortgage	43
63. Analysis by tahsils	44
64. Rareness of alienations and its causes	44
65. Conclusions to be drawn from it	45
66. Proposals for restricting alienations	45
67. Communications	45
68. Railway extension	46
69. Trade	46
70. Increase and decrease of areas	47
71. Details of cultivated area and increase in <i>chahi</i>	48
72. Increase in <i>dakri</i>	49
73. Chief irrigation dams	49
74. Increase in dams	51
75. Decrease of barani	52
76. Methods of agriculture and food	53
77. Cattle	53
78. Pasture land	54
79. Pala pula used for fodder	54
80. Fodder crops	54-55

CHAPTER IV.

Prices.

81. Prices at last settlement	55
82. Method of ascertaining prices	55
83. Importance of harvest prices	57
84. Adoption of uniform rates for each tahsil	57
85. Comparison with retail prices	57
86. Proportion in which prices have risen	58-59

CHAPTER V.

Crops and outturn.

87. Comparison of crops at last settlement and now	59
88. Comparison of sown with cultivated area	61
89. Increase of rabi crops	61
90. Crop areas of 1897-98	61
91. Chief kharif crops	63
92. Chief rabi crops	63
93. Outturn	64
94. Crop experiments	65

	PAGE.
	No.
126. Comparison with adjoining British District	91
127. Ditto Native States	91
128. Balances proposed for remission and collection	92
129. Remissions for Thakurs estates and chauthbat holdings	93

CHAPTER IX, PART II.

Miscellaneous matters affecting assessments.

130. Explanation	94
131. Amount levied from istamrar and jaidad villages	94
132. Cesses	94
133. Miscellaneous imposts	94
134. Mujrai	95
135. Malba	95
136. Inam and nankar grants	95
137. Revenue instalments	96
138. Diluvion alluvion rules	97
139. Revenue free grants of whole estates	97
140. Ditto ditto small areas	97
141. Errors hitherto made in crediting commutation dues	98
142. Maintenance of chaukidar mafis	98
143. Sauction required for the proposals now made	99
144. Explanation of statements and appendices attached and conclusion	99-100

9

10

INTRODUCTION.

1. Before entering on the discussion of the assessment proposals for the four Tahsils of the Alwar State which are dealt with in the present report, it will clear the ground if I allude to the history of the present settlement operations.

2. There have been no less than four separate assessments of the Alwar State made on a cash basis, *viz.* :—

- (1) The 3 years' settlement made by Captain Impey, Political Agent, in 1859.
- (2) The 10 years' settlement made by the same officer in 1862.
- (3) The summary settlement for 4 years made by Major Powlett in 1872 to provide funds for the regular settlement and for the extension of irrigation.
- (4) The regular settlement carried out by Major Powlett between 1872 and 1876, and introduced for a term of 16 years from the 1st September 1876.

This was reported for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, in the Political Agent's letter No. 175, dated 15th March 1877, which was replied to in the Agent to the Governor-General's letter No. 1111—825, dated 21st April 1877.

I have been unable to trace any record or report by Captain Impey relating to the 3 or 10 years' settlements. The history of the summary and regular Settlements is to be found in the annual reports furnished by Major Powlett and in the *Alwar Gazetteer*, drawn up by him, but there is no connected and comprehensive account of the operations, and this of course has rendered the task of revising the settlement more difficult.

The term of the regular settlement expired on 31st August 1892, but as no arrangements for its revision had been made, the assessment has been continued unaltered up to date with the sanction of the State Council.

3. In 1890 the correction of the old maps was taken in hand under the superintendence of Munshi Hira Lal, Member of Council, who had been a Settlement Superintendent under Major Powlett.

Preparations for the present revision of settlement.

Owing to his death, and the transfer of Major Abbot, Political Agent, who had been for some time in charge of the regular settlement, the work came to a standstill, and the death of Maharaja Mangal Singh in May 1892 threw such a burden of work on the Political Agent and Council that it was not till May 1893 that they were able to turn their attention to settlement work. The work of instructing Patwaris was then started by Major Pears under the supervision of the State Deputy Collector.

The 12 Tahsils in the State were split up into 4 circles, and a Sadr Munsarim, with two assistants, was appointed to superintend the Patwaris training. Meantime the State administration was occupying itself with the question whether a completely new survey, new record and new assessment were to be carried out, or the existing demand merely revised and re-distributed, and the State Council in their letter No. 210-A, dated 14th November 1893, gave their opinion "that the question whether we should have a fresh settlement or a revision of the last settlement should be left entirely to the decision of the Settlement Officer."

Attempts to obtain a Settlement Officer from the North-West Provinces and the Punjab having proved unsuccessful, in July 1894, Rai Durga Prashad, a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, who had served as Superintendent in the 1873-77 settlement of the adjacent British district of Gurgaon, was appointed Superintendent of Settlement on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. Prior to this it had been decided to have a completely new survey and a fresh assessment.

4. In May 1894 survey work had been begun. The work was done almost

Survey of villages.

exclusively by Hindustani *Amins*, who prepared their measurement *Khasras*, etc., in Urdu, and thus an excellent opportunity of instructing the local *Patwaris*, who are almost exclusively Hindi writing, was lost. Even if at this stage the *Patwaris* had been made use of to assist the *Amins* in the record writing, this work would have gained in accuracy. The supervising *Munsurims* were also for the most part men imported from other Native States or adjoining British districts, and the result of thus employing *Amins* and *Munsurims* with no local knowledge, and unaided by the local *Patwaris* and *Kanungos*, was that the measurement papers were by subsequent check found to be quite unreliable as regards the entries of ownership, cultivation, class of soil, etc., and could be utilised only for showing the field number and area. On the completion of the survey of 6 *Tahsils*, an Assistant Superintendent was appointed to supervise survey work, and on 1st August 1895 another was appointed to look after the checking and arrangement of the records. The survey was completed by the autumn of 1896. It was effected entirely by the plane table and chain. Twelve maps of each *Tahsil* were thoroughly checked by my predecessor and the result found on the whole satisfactory. The maps may, I think, be considered sufficiently accurate for purposes of assessment, as the cultivated land has been plotted and measured fairly correctly. Their accuracy in the hilly tracts is more open to doubt, and in the absence of any professional survey data with which to check them, I should without further check hesitate to recommend them as a basis for topographical survey. The village headmen generally, and some of the more intelligent *Zamindars* frequently, understand the maps much better than the *Patwaris*, are able to point out fields and put their finger on errors in measurement or area calculation. This knowledge they have not been slow to exercise and it has been a most useful check on the *Amin's* work.

5. The preparation of the record proceeded very slowly under Rai Durga

Preparation of the records.

Parshad, and no progress was being made towards re-assessment. At the beginning of 1896 it was arranged to appoint Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., as Settlement Commissioner of both the Alwar and Bhurtpur States, but unfortunately he was unable to take up the appointment till his return from furlough on 5th November 1896. In March 1896, however, on his way to England Mr. Colvin inspected the work, and gave directions as to what was to be done, pending his return, towards completing the survey, checking the maps, testing and arranging the record, preparing *Khatounis* for the 3 *Tahsils* to be first assessed, and generally as to the best means of utilising the establishment. His note shows that the office was in confusion, and that the work was being carried on without system or proper supervision. Pending Mr. Colvin's arrival, the Political Agent, Major Jennings, R.E., took personal charge of the settlement and pushed on the work with energy and success.

6. The Government of India on receiving Mr. Colvin's memorandum, dated

Submission of preliminary report.

16th March 1896, called for a full report as to the nature of the settlement operations to be conducted and the lines on which it was proposed to work; also for a forecast of the results of re-assessment. A very complete preliminary report, to which I am indebted for much of the information contained in this report, was prepared by Major Jennings and submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General with his letter No. 3236, dated 18th September 1896.

7. This report shows among other things what was being done to reorganise

Reorganisation of establishment.

the establishment. In July 1896, the services of Munshi Amar Singh, who had done excellent work in the Punjab settlements, were obtained by Major Jennings for the post of second Superintendent, and the 12 *Tahsils* were equally divided between him and Rai Durga Prashad. From that time the work has been pushed on, at least in Amar Singh's circle, with method and despatch. The office work was thoroughly overhauled, measurement papers were checked, completed and attested, lists showing the work already completed and still remaining were prepared, a rough scale of work was laid down and forms to show the progress

of work devised. Tracings of the original field maps, which from want of proper care had become much injured and defaced, were prepared, the checking of 12 village maps in each Tahsil was carried out.

8. Thus by the time Mr. Colvin joined as Settlement Commissioner on 5th November 1896, in six Tahsils things were in train for the attestation of the record, and the beginning of assessment work.

The quality and quantity of the work accomplished before his assuming charge, and the progress made during the cold weather of 1896-97, are shown in Mr. Colvin's letter No. 261-C., dated the 5th April 1897.

He wisely restricted himself to a careful attestation of the record prepared by Amins in previous year for the four Tahsils of—

Kishangarh,

Ramgarh,

Govindgarh,

Lachhmangarh,

which form the eastern portion of the State, and are the first to come under re-assessment. The necessity for a thorough attestation is apparent from the fact quoted in his report that "in 42 villages selected at random in the Tahsils of Lachhmangarh and Ramgarh it was found that out of 10,646 plots there were mistakes concerning the proprietary ownership alone in 2,749 plots," exclusive of errors arising from changes since the record was written. The explanation appears to be that at measurements neither the Patwari nor Zamindars accompanied the Amin. A few village menials—generally Chirmars—were deputed to represent the village and do chain-work, and the entries of ownership, cultivation, etc., were generally made according to their statements. Under the circumstances the wonder is that the record was not even more inaccurate.

9. Things were, however, so bad that a fresh record had to be prepared.

The field numbers and area alone were taken from the Amin's Khasras, and the entries of ownership, cultivation, class of soil, rent, etc., filled in anew after enquiry on the spot. The Patwaris were associated in the work for the first time, and the attendance of headmen, owners and cultivators enforced. A complete set of attestation rules was framed by Mr. Colvin, the supervising staff which consisted largely of the sweepings of Native States, or the refuse of British districts—unable or unwilling to work on the lines prescribed, was re-organised; the Obakbandi or classification of soils in every village according to their natural quality was begun by the Superintendents, and the draft set of rules for the guidance of Patwaris and Kanungos framed.

10. Mr. Colvin notes that a great deal of additional labour was caused

owing to the Khatounis not having been prepared beforehand. This I may remark is one of the main difficulties which I have had to contend with both in Alwar and Bhurtpur. The traditional and (in my opinion) pernicious system of the North-West Provinces Amla is first to frame the Khasra or field register in the field, and from this to compile the Khatouni and Khewat, i.e., cultivation and proprietary holdings in the office. This inverts the natural and logical order which is of course first to frame the genealogical tree of the owners, from this ascertain what is their form of tenure—joint, by shares, by possession, etc., then define the proprietary holdings, and under each proprietary holding the subordinate cultivating holdings, and so having got the frame-work complete, work into it the details for every field each in its proper place. Simple as this may seem, I have not yet been able to impress it on the Hindustani officials, though those whom I have recruited from the Punjab work it almost mechanically.

11. Mr. Colvin held charge of the settlement till 28th April 1897, when he

took up the office of Political Agent, Bhurtpur. I succeeded him on 9th July 1897, Major Pears, Political Agent, having meantime held charge. I found that in the four Tahsils

under consideration the ground had been cleared for the re-assessment. The Khatounis and geneological trees had been prepared, holding slips distributed to the Zamindars, mutations written up in the registers and for the most part decided, disputes disposed of, the field maps brought up to date and errors of measurement corrected. Of the Settlement Superintendents, Rai Durga Parshad, who, though possessing a high character for experience and rectitude, was too old for active work, had retired in April 1897, and was succeeded by M. Ihsan Ilahi, a retired Settlement Deputy Collector of the North-West Provinces. The two Assistant Superintendents, who were useless, had also been got rid of.

12. Meantime the orders of the Government of India (Deputy Secretary's letter No. 43-I. A., dated 5th January 1897) as to the principles on which the re-organisation of the Patwaris and Kanungo establishment and re-assessment of the State were to be conducted had been issued. After personal consultation with Mr. Colvin, I decided to adhere as nearly as possible to the plan of operations outlined in paragraph 8 of his letter of 15th April 1897, *i.e.*, from October 1897 to October 1898, to re-assess the four Tahsils attested before I joined, and at the same time attest 4 or 5 new Tahsils; (2) re-assess these 4 or 5 Tahsils from October 1898 to October 1899, and complete the attestation of the remaining 3 or 4 Tahsils; (3) re-assess these remaining Tahsils from October 1899 to October 1900, and wind up the operations by the spring of 1901—the instruction of the Patwaris and Kanungos proceeding *pari passu* with the progress of settlement work. This programme, unless something unforeseen happens, or unless I meet with unexpected difficulties in the assessment of the Bhurtpur State—the 12 Tahsils of which I intend to re-assess concurrently with Alwar, 4 in each year—I trust to be able to carry out.

Progress up to date. 13. As regards Alwar, the first steps taken towards its fulfilment on my taking charge were—

- (1) the final revision and issue of the Patwari rules, after their sanction by the Political Agent and Council;
- (2) the re-casting of the attestation rules in the light of the experience gained by a year's working;
- (3) the framing of a set of rules for the enquiry into revenue free-grants which have never yet been systematically investigated;
- (4) the drafting of a form and of rules for the preparation of the Wajib-ul-Arz, or village administration paper—a most important document in a Native State, where the absence of statute law leaves so much to be determined by custom and practice;
- (5) the preparation of forms of assessment returns for villages and Tahsils.

These matters, with the able assistance of M. Amar Singh, Superintendent, I was able to dispose of before the end of September 1897.

14. Meantime, from the personal knowledge of the establishment which I had gained, it became apparent that to carry out the work on the lines proposed and in the time fixed, a stronger supervising establishment, well acquainted with the Punjab system, which the Government of India has laid down as the standard to be aimed at, was indispensable.

To work 12 Tahsils with a land revenue of over 20 lakhs, at least 3 Superintendents were necessary. The Political Agent and Council agreed with this view, and as M. Ihsan Ilahi, who was rather old for outdoor work, resigned in October 1897, the services of M. Gauri Shankar and L. Raliya Ram, both of whom have had considerable experience of revenue and settlement work in the Punjab, were obtained for the posts of Settlement Superintendents with the sanction of the Government of India. This gave me 3 good Superintendents, who, while possessing the necessary experience, were at the same time

young and active enough for the rough outdoor work and unremitting personal supervision essential in a Native State. The improvement of the subordinate establishment was equally pressing, as the local hereditary Kanungos were purely office men—hangers on of the Tahsil, with little brains and less energy, while many of the Hindustani officials were fit only for office work, having a positive horror of anything involving physical discomfort.

Through the good offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Gujranwala, Peshawar, Amritsar and Hissar, and the Settlement Officers of Mooltan and Montgomery, I was able through last cold weather to borrow the services of several settlement-trained Kanungos and Patwaris; the latter in nearly all cases men who had passed the Kanungo's examination or acted as Kanungos. The former were given the post of Sadr Munsarim on Rs. 40—60 per mensem, and the latter that of Munsarims on Rs. 20—30, receiving Rs. 7 per mensem horse allowance as well.

Most of these men have done excellent work. They have been lent to me generally for 2 years, keeping a lien on their substantive appointment, so as settlement work closes, they can, unless otherwise provided for, return to their old posts. The fact that they are Government officials makes them, I hope, work under a sense of responsibility. Meantime we are doing our best to work up the local establishment, so that it may be able gradually to take up the duties of a land record agency. I think we are making some progress, though very slowly, as there is still a strong feeling amongst the hereditary Kanungos (in which they are generally supported by the Tahsildars) against their being employed on any duties other than land revenue collections, and helping the Tahsildar in enquiring into land cases. So far very few of them have passed successfully through the training schools which are opened at convenient centres thrice a year.

15. The preparation of village assessment statistics was sufficiently advanced to enable me to begin village inspection on 1st October when the Kharif crop, which is the most important in Alwar, was ripening. The Superintendents had already inspected the villages when doing their Chakbandi, and had written up assessment notes in the village note-book form. In starting the work I wished to gain as close a knowledge as possible of local conditions, tenures, etc., as well as of the prosperity and revenue-paying capacity of the villages, and it was also advisable to make it plain to the people (who in a Native State are too ready to imagine that most things can be done by corruption or intrigue) that I kept the assessment in my own hands. I endeavoured therefore to personally inspect each estate, riding over it with the owners, discussing the soil and the crops, as is usually done in the Punjab, and going through the assessment statistics afterwards with them at my camp. In 3 of the 4 Tahsils under assessment, *viz.*, Ramgarh, Lachhmangarh and Govindgarh, the work was much facilitated by the thorough way in which the Chakbandi or soil classification had been done, and the assessment data handled by the Superintendent, M. Amar Singh. In Kishengarh the preliminary work done by M. Ihsan Ilahi was less reliable, and in about 50 of the 150 estates I had to revise the soil classification.

In October and November before the autumn crop was reaped the village inspection of the former 3 Tahsils was completed. In January, when the spring crop was coming up, Kishengarh was inspected, and I was also able to make a rough general inspection of the spring crops in parts of Ramgarh and Govindgarh. Out of 427½ Khalsa estates in the 4 Tahsils I have personally inspected, all but 9, *viz.*, 8 in Lachhmangarh and 1 in Ramgarh, have written up assessment notes after the Punjab model, and made rough notes as to the future assessment. In the 9 villages which I have been unable to visit I have the Superintendent's notes and the assessment statistics as a guide. Major Powlett, who I believe possessed an unrivalled local knowledge of the villages, had unfortunately left nothing on record beyond a few figures showing how his assessment was calculated, but in 2 Tahsils the Superintendents at last settlement had recorded full assessment notes and these were found very useful.

16. The data on which it was originally intended to assess were those of the year of attestation 1896-97. That however was a very exceptional year, as the drought had thrown a good deal of dry land temporarily out of cultivation, and at the same time had caused an enormous but purely temporary inflation of the irrigated area, as the existing wells had been worked to the uttermost and great numbers of katcha wells and dhenklis (the Shadoof of the Nile valley) sunk where water was near the surface, which were allowed to collapse once the strain of the drought was removed. An assessment based on the agricultural features and results of such exceptional harvests would be liable to error. For this reason and also to assess as nearly as possible on up to date figures, I decided that it would be wiser to take the statistics of the agricultural year 1897-98—a normal one as regards rainfall and other conditions—as the basis of assessment. This was the more satisfactory, as the crop inspections have been carried out under very careful supervision, and the classification of soils into dry (*barani*) naturally flooded (*dahri*) and well irrigated (*chahi*) has been again checked, and the crop statistics excerpted, so as to show not only whether the crop was grown with the aid of well or flood irrigation or merely by the rainfall, but also whether the land on which it was grown was permanently classified as *chahi*, *dahri* or *barani*. The statistics as to cultivation, wells, crops, etc., i.e., the Milan Rakhba and Jinswar, are, unless where the contrary is stated, those of the year 1897-98; the other figures as to ownership, tenures, cultivating occupancy, etc., are those of the year 1896-97.

17. It may here be explained that the statistics throughout deal only with Khalsa land as at last settlement. Whole villages held in Mafi or Jagir as well as revenue-free plots have been excluded. A separate calculation has been made in Chapter IX of the nominal assessment worked out for revenue free plots for calculating cesses, or to be imposed in case of resumption. As regards whole villages hold in Mafi or Jagir—which cover nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the State—the question whether they should now be surveyed and a record of rights prepared (no such survey or record has ever yet been made) was long and seriously considered by the Political Agent and Council, and in paragraph 2 of the Government of India letter No. 43-I.A., dated 5th January 1897, it seems to have been assumed that this would be done. The feeling of the Thakur Jagirdars, many of whose grants are as old as the State itself, against such a measure was however very strong. They seem to have feared that any attempt to define rights in their estates, in which they usually claim to exercise full proprietary as well as Jagir rights, would lead to a restriction of their authority which is often in the absence of records almost absolute.

The question being one of State policy, I have given no personal opinion one way or the other. The exclusion of these estates from settlement operations lightens the burden of the work, but of course the absence of any records or agricultural statistics for a considerable portion of the State cannot but be a serious administrative defect. It has been finally decided, however, that this defect is more than outweighed by the Jagirdars' objections, so that matters have been left on their former footing.

18. I feel some apology is needed for this very lengthy preface, but it will, I hope, help to clear up what follows, and it need not be repeated in subsequent reports. It will also, I trust, make clear the bad economy and foolish policy of starting an important settlement without proper control and without first defining the principles to be followed. In Alwar, where operations were begun in a happy-go-lucky fashion in 1893, Rs. 2,03,000 had been spent on the settlement up to 1st March 1898, of which about Rs. 1,20,000 had been expended before Mr. Colvin joined in March 1896; in Bhurtpur where the settlement was begun in November 1896 by Mr. Colvin in a regular and systematic manner, the expenditure up to 1st April 1898 was only Rs. 63,000, and the work in Bhurtpur is almost as far advanced as in Alwar.

ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF

TAHSILS

KISHANGARH, RAMGARH, GOVINDGARH AND LACHHMANGARH.

Chapter I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION, GEOGRAPHY, RAINFALL, SOILS.

1. The Alwar State lies on the north-east of Rajputana and is bounded on the south by Jaipur, on the east by Bhurtpur, on the north-east and north by the British District of Gurgaon and the isolated Parganas of Kot Kasim (Jaipur) and Bawal (Nabha), on the north-west by Nabha and the Patiala Pargana of Narnaul, and on the west by Jaipur. In shape it is a fairly regular quadrilateral, and lies between $27^{\circ}5$ and $28^{\circ}15$ north latitude and $76^{\circ}18$ and $77^{\circ}15$ east longitude.

The greatest length from north to south is 80 miles, the greatest breadth is from east to west 60 miles.

The State has an area according to the figures of last settlement of 3,024 square miles, and consisted then of 1,459 *Khalsa* villages, paying a present revenue of about $20\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and 367 revenue-free villages for which detailed statistics are not available.

The State is sub-divided into 12 Tahsils, *viz.* :—

Northern, Tijara, Kishangarh, Mandawar, Behror,

Central, Govindgarh, Ramgarh, Alwar, Bansur,

Southern, Kathumbar, Lachhmangarh, Rajgarh and Thana Gazi,

the boundaries of which have not changed since last settlement (1872-76). It is divided almost equally by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from Delhi—opened in 1875,—the main line of which runs due north and south through the Tahsils of Mandawar, Kishangarh, Alwar and Rajgarh, past the important towns of Harsoli, Khairthal, Alwar and Rajgarh, while a branch line from Bandikui in Jaipur, just outside the Alwar border, runs almost due east to Bhurtpur and Agra, passing through the Alwar Tahsils of Rajgarh, Lachhmangarh and Kathumbar. The total population according to a census made in 1872 was 778,596; by the census of 1881 it was only 676,540—the enormous decrease being due to the emigration in the famine year 1877-78, and the high mortality in that year of drought and the following year of excessive rainfall and malaria. In 1891 the population had risen to 760,446. It is now probably about $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs—three-fourths Hindus and one-fourth Musalmans, or about 275 per square mile. The standard of area employed throughout is the *Shahjahanī bigah* equal to $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\cdot 625$ of the statute acre.

2. The present report deals with the 4 Tahsils of Kishangarh, Ramgarh, Govindgarh and Lachhmangarh, which with Tijara on the extreme north-east and Kathumbar on the extreme south-east form the eastern 6 Tahsils, distinguished from the western Tahsils by being less mountainous, more level and therefore more highly cultivated. The 4 Tahsils under assessment extend in the order named from the Jaipur Pargana of Kot Kasim on the north boundary to Jaipur territory on the south. These boundaries are shown on the map attached and need not be described in detail here. Kishangarh, the most northerly, is bounded by Alwar territory, except on the north where it touches Kot Kasim. Ramgarh the next in order marches with Gurgaon and the Bhurtpur State on the east.

Govindgarh is a very small Tahsil in the form of a peninsula surrounded almost entirely by Bhurtpur territory. Lachhmangarh the most southerly joins on to Bhurtpur on the north-east and to Jaipur on the south.

General statistics.

3. A few leading statistics for each Tahsil are given in the annexed table :—

Tahsil.	Khalsa or Jagir.	No. of villages.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Population of 1891.	AVERAGE PER SQUARE MILES.		Jama of 1896-97.
						Total.	Cultivation.	
Kishangarh	Khalsa	140½	211½	144	59,055	253	410	213,161
	Jagir	12½	9½	Not known.	1,893	199	...	...
	Total	162	221	...	61,843	279	...	...
Ramgarh	Khalsa and Jaidad	111	163	106	41,244	293	422	203,603
	Jagir and Mafi	12	16	Not known.	3,668	245	...	...
	Total	123	169	...	47,912	265	...	...
Govindgarh	Khalsa	43	44	39	21,100	479	611	76,411
	Jagir and Mafi	3	4	Not known.	594	149	...	...
	Total	61	48	...	21,694	454	...	...
Lachhmangarh	Khalsa and Jaidad	119	109	121	41,714	293	344	173,754
	Mafi and Jagir	69	81	Not known.	18,765	231	...	...
	Total	177	210	...	60,479	243	...	...
Total	Khalsa	427½	576½	410	167,013	290	407	666,429
	Mafi	85½	109½	Not known.	24,920	227	...	...
	Total	513	686	...	191,933	280	...	...

Briefly the 4 Tahsils cover an area of 686 square miles and contain 513 estates, of which 85½ with an area of 109½ square miles are held in Mafi or Jagir, and 427½ with an area of 576½ square miles are Khalsa or Jaidad (in which the Khalsa assessment is assigned to ladies of the palace). Of the Khalsa area 410 square miles, or 71 per cent. is cultivated. The total population according to the census of 1891 is 191,933, or 280 per square mile, of which 24,920 belongs to Jagir and Mafi villages, giving an incidence of 227 per square mile, and 167,013 to Khalsa villages, giving an incidence of 290 per square mile of total area and 410 per square mile of cultivation. The Khalsa assessment is Rs. 6,66,429, giving an average incidence of Rs. 4 per head and of Rs. 1,624 per square mile of cultivation, or about Rs. 2-9-0 per cultivated acre. In the adjoining British district of Gurgaon, where the population is slightly more dense, the incidence of the land revenue is Rs. 1-13-1 per head of population and Rs. 1-4-0 per cultivated acre (according to the agricultural statistics of the year 1895-96), or less than half the Alwar incidence.

4. Of the 4 Tahsils, the northern three are situated in the Mewat or country of the Meos, which includes nearly half of the Alwar State, 4 out of the 5 northern Tahsils

of Bhurtpur and the southern portion of the Gurgaon district. Throughout this tract natural and agricultural features are fairly uniform, and it is common to find Alwar Meos owning land in British territory or Bhurtpur and *vice versa*.

The Southern Tahsil Lachhmangarh is situated in the Narukand or the country of the Naruka Rajputs, but here too there are many Meo villages. As regards natural features, they are chiefly affected by the influence of hills and hill torrents.

5. Excluding Govindgarh which is a level plain of fertile loam and clay

5 Mountains and Hills.

(where formerly subject to the action of the Ruparel stream) sloping to the Bhurtpur border, the remaining three Tahsils are much diversified by ridges of hills, for the most part parallel and generally running from north to south. They are usually narrow, except in the south-west of the Kishangarh Tahsil adjoining Alwar, and often interrupted by openings where the drainage water comes through, and such are the sites generally selected for irrigation dams or *bands*. The altitude in these tahsils rarely exceeds 1,500 feet, the highest points being 1,705 feet in Kishangarh above sea level, 1,497 in Ramgarh and 1,360 in Lachhmangarh.

(1) *Kishangarh*.—Beginning with Kishangarh, all the north and west side is fairly level plain of good loam, with the sub-soil water sweet and fairly abundant, and only a few isolated hills here and there. On the east and south of the Tahsil there are three ranges of hills:—

(a) *Kala Pahar*, the most easterly of these, which separates Kishangarh from Gurgaon, is known as the 'Black mountain' from the colour of the stone and is said to be a continuation of the ridge of hills of the same name in the Delhi district, which runs through Pataudi and Gurgaon to the old fortress of Indor in Tijara, and thence due south, forming the eastern boundary between Tijara, Kishangarh and Ramgarh on one side and Gurgaon on the other, to the large border village of Naugaun in Ramgarh. The western slopes of the ridge drain into the *Landoha nala*. The land under these hills is uneven, sandy, much cut up with *nalas*, little suited for cultivation, and in places almost inaccessible. It was here that the turbulent and marauding Meos made their last stand against the Alwar Chiefs.

(b) Another narrow chain, or rather pair of parallel chains of hills, beginning at Deothana in Tijara, enters the Kishangarh Tahsil at Mirzapur and Manotri, and traverses it for a distance of three or four miles; the eastern chain after leaving an opening at Udhoka through which the drainage of the eastern side of the Kishangarh Tahsil falls into the Landoha, enters the Ramgarh Tahsil; the western chain running parallel to it at a distance of two or three miles leaves a similar opening at Rauka, and then runs along the boundary between Ramgarh and Kishangarh. Both chains from this point run almost due south for a distance of about 10 miles, enclosing between them a group of very fertile and prosperous Ramgarh villages, and the drainage from the inner slopes of this valley, which is considerable, finds its way through an opening in the eastern ridge at Kharkhari into the *Landoha nala*; the waters of which are here enclosed and guided by a fine masonry embankment, known as the *Attarya band*. The *Landoha nala* rising in Tijara and fed by the drainage from these ranges and the *Kala Pahar* runs along the foot of the more eastern of these two ridges through part of the Tijara, Kishangarh and Ramgarh Tahsils due south to Bandoli where it leaves the hills and takes an easterly sweep toward Naugaun, and thence passes on north to the Firozpur valley of the Gurgaon district.

(c) The third and most important range of hills in Kishangarh begins on the north-east at Chamroda adjoining Tijara Tahsil, and runs south-west into the Alwar Tahsil, growing wider and steeper as it advances till it forms the large State *Rund* or fuel and fodder reserve of Ismailpur. Parallel to this range on the west is a series of narrow, scattered ridges which south of Kishangarh town become fairly continuous, and the villages enclosed between these two ridges from Jharandiyān and Bambora on the north to Basi on the Alwar boundary are, owing to the fertilising influence of the hill drainage, among the richest in the Tahsil. The eastern slopes of the Ismailpur range which drain east to the *Landoha nala* enclose with the Landoha chain, another large and very fertile valley extending from Chamroda on the Tijara border to Khoha on the Alwar border, a distance of about 14 miles. Thus about three-fifths of the area of the Kishangarh Tahsil is benefitted by drainage from the hills or by hill torrents.

(2) The three ridges of hills entering Ramgarh from Kishangarh have already been referred to. All of them drain into the Landoha. Another small chain enters the Tahsil from Nangla Banjir in Alwar on the south-west and runs due north to Deoli where it almost connects with the Landoha chain. The Chuhar Sidh *nalas* from Alwar runs along the south foot of this ridge. Parallel to this chain another ridge runs almost due north through the centre of the Tahsil from Alwar and all but joins the Kala Pahar chain from north to south near Naugaun. This is, however, low and irregular and in places become level with the surrounding country. Through one of such depressions the flood waters of the Chuhar Sidh find their way at Lalaundhi to the eastern portion of the Tahsil and finally unite with the tail of the Landoha at Suneira and Rasgan close to the Gurgaon border. The hill drainage from this ridge is inconsiderable and of little benefit to the villages at its feet.

The extreme east of the Ramgarh Tahsil is separated from Bhurtpur for a distance of 3 or 4 miles by a narrow ridge of hills running due north into the Gopalgarh and Pahari Tahsils of Bhurtpur which they separate from Gurgaon. There are few villages in the Ramgarh Tahsil which either do not benefit from the floods of the Landoha or Chuhar Sidh *nalas* or are not fertilised by minor streams or the hill drainage.

(3) Govindgarh as already remarked is an almost uniform plain with only two isolated hills in Pahari and Daioli, which have little influence one way or the other on the cultivation.

(4) The north-east of Lachmangarh is a level plain of light loam which gets no natural irrigation or benefit from hill streams, so that the well water is often deficient. From Ghat on the north-west a range of hills runs south-west into Rajgarh, the drainage of which is of considerable benefit to the villages on both sides from Ghat to Manjpur. Another small ridge skirts the south-west boundary. The main chain of hills takes its rise in Toda in the centre of the Tahsil, and runs as usual due south, into Jaipur. The land on the west side of this is poor, sandy stuff, much cut up by *nalas*; on the east side where the slope is less and the hill drainage is held up the soil is excellent. This range also split into two, the valley so formed being about 12 miles wide. It contains some fertile villages.

6. The hills in these 4 Tahsils are chiefly of sandstone and limestone. There are also some argillaceous slates and schists. Their geological formation is very similar to what is known as the Aravali series. They yield no mineral products, but there are considerable stone and slate quarries at Kherwari in Kishangarh leased by the State at Rs 2,350 per annum and at Batoli and Malaoti in Lachhmangarh whence slabs for roofing, door lintels, hand-mills, etc., and slates are turned out in large quantities, as well as handsome black limestone very like marble, from which *surahis* and drinking cups are manufactured.

7. The hill sides are generally the property of the villagers which use them chiefly for pasture. They are covered with a low growth of Salar (*Boiswellia thurifera*) and dhok (*anogeissus latifolia* and *pendula*) which are verdant during and for a few months after the rains, but for the rest of the year present a parched and withered appearance. At the foot of the hills and in the plains the most common trees and shrubs are the dhak (*butea frondosa*), *khair* (*acacia-catechu*), amaltas (*cassia fistula*), babul or kikar (*acacia arabica*), gular (*figus virgata*), Jaman (*syzygium jambalanum*), ber (*zizyphus jujuba*), jhal (*prosopis salvadora*), nim (*melia indica*), pipal (*figus religiosa*), farash (*tamarix Indica*), shisham (*sissu dalhergia*), mango and date palm.

As compared with the Punjab these Tahsils are well wooded; groves and gardens of fruit-trees are common and more attention is paid to the preservation of trees for shade, especially in the vicinity of villages. Small mafi grants for "Shade and water" were freely made by former Maharajas, and the benefit of these is now felt by the weary traveller. The only state preserves in these

Tahsils are the Runds of Jhamu Bas (800 bighas) and Ismailpur (bighas) in Kishangarh, Nangaun (541 bighas) in Ramgarh, Ghasaoli (96 bighas) in Govindgarh and Maujpur (1,422 bighas) and Bantoli in Lachhmangarh. The first and the last are hill sides, the rest are in the plains. All are used primarily for the cutting and storing of grass and hay for the State horses and cattle, and after the hay has been harvested, *i.e.*, from November till the following rains, they are thrown open for grazing at moderate rates. The State also claims the right to cut wood in the lands of Govindgarh and 3 adjoining estates for the requirements of the Fort and Tahsil. This presses very heavily upon the Zamindars and its abolition is under consideration.

8. The foregoing remarks will have shown how important a part hill streams

Streams and nalas.

and hill drainage play in the agriculture of these Tahsils. None of these streams is perennial. In

the rains they bring down the drainage from the hills and sometimes carry an enormous volume of water for a few days, but all of them except the Ruparel dry up in October, or are reduced to a mere trickle. Their main use agriculturally is to flood and fertilise the low lands known as *Dahri* which are sown with Rabi crops, and if these are moistened sufficiently for sowing, a few showers during the winter months are sufficient to bring the crop to maturity.

Kishangarh.

(a) Beginning from the north the chief streams are :—

The Sahibi Stream.

(1) The Sahibi, which rises in Jaipur, drains the north-eastern portion of that State, then forms the boundary between Jaipur and the Alwar Tahsil of Bansur for 16 miles, and soon after entering Alwar territory is joined by the Sota *nala* in Tahsil Bahror whence it flows in a north-east direction through the Alwar Tahsil of Mandawar and thence after intersecting the village of Kherli in Kishangarh passes on to Kot Kasim (Jaipur), Gurgaon, where it has often flooded the town of Rewari, and finally empties itself into the Najafgarh Jhil in the Delhi district.

The influence of the main stream, which is broad, shallow and sandy, in the Kishangarh Tahsil, is inconsiderable, as it flows through only one village, Kherli, where, however, it has caused some damage by sanding. Its proximity, however, renders the well water in several villages sweet and abundant. A branch which leaves the main stream near Kani works its way through the villages of Dhirdhoka, Thatka, Jahanpur, Munpur, Jhalaka, Sanodha and Ghikaka, rejoining the main stream in Kot Kasim. Its action is in places beneficial, where it runs level with the surface and spreads over the cultivation, but in places it forms a sandy *nala* with a gradually widening bed encroaching on the arable land, and in some of the above villages temporary remissions on account of damage by sanding over amounting to Rs. 1,007 per annum, were granted in 1887 and continued up to 1884.

(2) Another stream the action of which has been destructive is the Rasgan

The Rasgan *nala*.

nala rising in the Mandawar hills to the west, which enters the Tahsil at Pataliya and flows through Harsoli, Jharka, Mirzapur, Kaumpur, etc., into the large irrigation band at Bagheri Kalan. Considerable damage has been caused by deposits of sand from this *nala* in the first three villages, for which Rs. 909 per annum was reduced from their assessment in 1881, but of this Rs. 384 was reimposed in Pataliya and Jharka from 1884.

(3) The Bagheri band, which may be regarded as the centre of the natural

Bagheri 'band' and '*nala*.'

Dahri irrigation in the Kishangarh Tahsil, receives also the tail end of the drainage from the group of hills on the south which first fills the *band* of Ismailpur, Baghour, Thanoli and Kishangarh. Eight villages are irrigated directly from it and the excess is carried off by means of sluices and an artificial channel into the northern *band* of Bagheri whence it passes through a natural depression through Gugal Heri Jhaman Bas, Khera, Purand Ghikaka, where it joins the above mentioned affluent of the Sahibi passing on to Kot Kasim.

(4) The Lani is a small *nala* which rises in the Ismailpur hills, runs due north skirting the slopes of the Chamroda-Ismailpur range to Chandausi in Tijara, then works round the northern extremity of the range and curves back into Kishangharh along the eastern slope at Bolni and Titarka where it flows into the Landoha. The Kishangharh and Bagthala bunds are filled by it, but its deposits are sandy.

(5) The Rei *nala* is also an adjunct of the Tandoha. It rises at Ghasoli, on the south-east of the Ismailpur range, drains the valley lying between that and the west side of the Landoha range, receives another *nala* from the north at Niyana and thence taking an easterly course penetrates through the gaps in the latter at Rauka and Udhaka where it falls into Landoha.

(6) The Landoha *Nala* so named from the Landawat Meos in whose villages it rises has already been referred to. It has its origin in the Tijara hills, and after course of about 6 miles through that Tahsil runs for a distance of about 3 miles through Kishangharh, irrigating 5 villages and is joined by several other *nalas* draining the country east of the Ismailpur range.

It then enters the Ramgarh Tahsil, flowing at first due south under the hills to Bandoli. At Kharkhari it is joined by the drainage of the considerable valley formed by what has been called the Landoha range. From this point the stream ran originally due east to Naugaun, and thence north-east into the Firozpur valley which thus got most of the water.

The Jats when they held sway over this tract towards the end of last century (see page 200, Gurgaon Settlement Report), made a large earthen embankment at this point, which diverted the water to the south and then by a semi-circular sweep brought it back to rejoin its old channel near Naugaun; but before reaching this point the Jats constructed another embankment across the new channel at Karaoli, which gave them the power of diverting the supply through the hills at Karaoli to the south-east of the Ramgarh Tahsil, or of turning it north through the old channel into Firozpur. The result of this measure was to considerably extend the irrigation in the Ramgarh villages and reduce the supply for Firozpur.

No difficulty arose as long as both Firozpur and Ramgarh remained under Jat rule, but immediately they came under rival and separate interests, disputes began and continued till the settlement of the Gurgaon district in 1877, when a joint decision for the future distribution of the water was arrived at by Mr. Channing, the Settlement Officer of Gurgaon, and Major Cadell, Political Agent of Alwar. This was sanctioned in the Punjab Government letter No. 1639, dated 1st September 1877; and as the dispute may crop up again, the understanding came to may be explained here by reference to the attached plan.

(1) No obstruction is to be placed by Alwar in the channel D-D through which the water passes on to Firozpur.

(2) The Jat *band* No. 2 is to be maintained by Alwar so as to prevent in all seasons any portion of stream passing to the east at that point through the channel C-C.

(3) A small masonry dam has been constructed F. at the mouth of the channel E-E (through which the stream could formerly be diverted south-east) 2 feet higher than the level of the main channel at the point marked G, which is also defined by a masonry floor, so that the stream should ordinarily follow the channel D-D and thus re-enter its old channel north-east to Firozpur instead of being diverted south-east to Ramgarh.

(4) The Gurgaon authorities to have a right of inspection so as to assure themselves of the observance of the arrangement arrived at.

I have more than once inspected the place, and am satisfied that in the working of the above arrangements the Ramgarh villages have not suffered. At present more water seems to find its way through the channel E-E than

MAP

SHOWING THE COURSE OF THE

LANDOHA NADDI

Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.



75 Mobarikpur

Former Channel

Landoha Bund
N^o 1

Khar Khari

Naugaon

FIROZPUR

NOTE.

as been made

by E.

not
the
Ki
La
are

on
the
Ni
lat

6 :

Isr

to l
for
ran
whi

(se
mer
circ
rea
cha
the
nor
con
for

Jat
beg
joir
Ch
of
1st
can

whi

all
the

nel
feet
defi
cha
of b

ther

worl
At

through D-D, and there is also sometimes a spill through the embankment C-C by means of a sluice provided for the purpose. The latter, however, seems a precaution necessary for the safety of the 'band.'

The value of the Landoha from an Alwar point of view depends on the maintenance of the Landoha Jat band No. 1 at Khakhari opposite the gap in the hills to prevent the stream breaching the banks and taking a direct course east to Naugaun and Firozpur through its old channel. Accordingly of recent years the embankment known as the Attariya band has been much strengthened and extended north and south parallel to the hills at a cost of over Rs. 76,000 and is now $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, of which 4,059 yards are faced with masonry. Notwithstanding these measures, in seasons of high flood the water escapes round the northern extremity, or through the outlets in the masonry embankment towards Akhlampur, Mubarakpur and Naugaun, where they rejoin the channel D-D. These floods are very injurious, as they deposit sand and cut up the cultivation. The total area irrigated by the Landoha is in Kisliangarh 1,181 and in Ramgarh 10,087 bighas. From its source in Tijara all along its course parallel with the hills to Bandoli in Ramgarh, the Dahrior flooded land is generally light and very sandy like newly formed alluvial soil. This is especially the case for the 6 miles where the stream is held up by the embankment, which causes the sand to be deposited, and owing to this deterioration some 14 estates in Ramgarh beginning with Udhaka and ending with Bandoli received remissions amounting to about Rs. 1,050 per annum in 1886. The full assessment was, however, re-imposed from 1892 on the ground that the term of settlement for which the remission was sanctioned had expired, though the deterioration of the soil so far from abating had further extended.

From Bandoli to the point where it leaves the Tahsil, the irrigation is purely beneficial, and the flooded lands produce magnificent spring crops of wheat, barley, oilseeds and gram. The diversion which runs south-east through the channel E-E in years of heavy rainfall moistures and fertilises a large group of villages between Karoli, Chaumun and Rasgan, where it finally joins the Chuhar Sidh. The main channel D-D flowing north to Naugaun is joined by another hill-stream, carrying the drainage of the Kala Pahar range from Podhipur, etc., and runs through Muhammadpur, Hajipur, etc., into the Firozpur Tahsil of Gurgaon.

(2) Next in importance is the Chuhar Sidh *nala*. This rises in the hills north-west of Alwar and is named after the shrine of a famous ascetic. It drains the north side of the Alwar Tahsil, and flows in a south-easterly direction entering Ramgarh on the south-west at Naharke. Here the stream spreads out, irrigating the rich villages of Bahman Khera, Meo Khera, Mastabad, Piprol, etc. Passing north it is held up by a fine embankment at Piprol—constructed 100 years ago by Dewan Salig-Ram and now being extended and repaired—through which the excess water passes by sluices north-east to Chauki, Dhaoli, Khanpur, etc. Here it passes through a gap in the central range of hills to the eastern portion of the Tahsil, and still pursuing a north-easterly course benefits the large and prosperous villages of Lalaundhi, Milkpur, Alaora, Oharwai, Hasanpur, Tilwara, Chamun, Tikri, etc., finally joining the south-east branch of the Landoha at Sunera, whence the joint stream runs north through Rasgan, Mohanpur, into the Firozpur Tahsil at M. Doha. It is only in years of exceptional rainfall that floods penetrate as far as Sunera. In the rains of 1897 which were average, if not above, they did not get beyond Hasanpur. Of late years they have shown a tendency to diminish, and the construction of a band at Terpur, north-west of Alwar which shuts off one tributary of the Chuhar Sidh, has no doubt to some extent reduced the supply. This dam, however, burst in the high floods of August 1897.

For this and other reasons the area irrigated in Ramgarh which at last settlement was recorded as 7,725 bighas has now fallen to 6,430 bighas. The floods are, however, very fertilising, and rarely deposit sand, so that the Chuhar Sidh villages are the richest in the Tahsil.

(3) A small *nala* known as the Soth enters the Tahsil from Alwar at Gugrod, and after a course of a few miles join the Chuhar Sidh at Khanpur.

Soth Nala.

(1) The Bahadurpur *Nala* which enters the Tahsil at Ram Khera, where there is a gap in the range separating Ramgarh from Alwar, is now of little importance, as most of the water is cut off by the new dam in the Alwar village of Baghera. This formerly irrigated the Ramgarh villages of Kota, Deoli, Khilora, Nibhali and Ramgarh, and probably joined the Chuhar Sidh at Kheri south of Ramgarh, but for some years it has had little effect.

The Ramgarh Tahsil not only benefits by the drainage from the hills within it, but through the abovementioned streams and *nalas* receive a very large proportion of the drainage from the Tijara, Kishangarh and Alwar Tahsils. The *dahri* or flooded land of this Tahsil has always been famous for its productiveness and though there has been some falling off in recent years owing to short rainfall and the construction of dams in the adjoining Tahsils, the *dahri* here is still superior to that of any other part of the State. No less than 27 per cent. of the cultivated is returned as flooded.

(c) The greater part of this Tahsil was formerly irrigated from the Ruparel stream by means of a dam at Mundpuri known as the Hazari *band*. This irrigation has been cut off (as will be separately mentioned) for the last 60 years, and though the soil in the villages formerly irrigated still shows signs of the fertilising influence of the Ruparel, which practically forms the northern boundary, and the water in the wells is, owing to the proximity of a large body of fresh water for 3 or 4 months, kept sweet and abundant, the Tahsil no longer derives any direct benefit from the Ruparel. The waters of the latter are held up and distributed by the famous Sikri *band* in the Gopalgarh Tahsil of Bhurtpur, parts of which are only a mile or less distant from Govindgarh village, and the following are in this way sometimes flooded and generally moistened—Doroli, Saidanpur, Pakseri, Niyana and Kaimasa.

(d) Besides the Ruparel and the Ghat canal which takes out of it, there are few well marked *nalas* in Lachhmangarh. The drainage from the ridge of hills running south from Toda, and also from the Rajgarh Tahsil on the south-west runs north in two ill-defined *nalas* converging in the great irrigation embankment in the centre of the Tahsil at Lachhmangarh. Part of the flood waters from Rajgarh has been intercepted by a *band* at Chilori in Rajgarh. Many of the villages through which these streams pass have erected *bands* to utilise the water. The drainage from the hills on the north-east around Ghat and Batoli also finds its way into the Lachhmangarh embankment through the two new masonry lands at Gur Pahari. The Lachhmangarh *band* which has recently been strengthened and extended at a cost of Rs. 12,250 runs south-east from Samrai through Daulatpur and Surajgarh for a distance of about 3 miles to Lachhmangarh, and in good years irrigates about 5,000 bighas. It is provided with numerous outlets and sluices to allow the excess water to pass off to the villages on the north-west. In 1896 part of the *band* was carried away by a heavy flood. Last year it did not fill at all.

(2) A *nala* known as the Nahera, rising in Rajgarh passes through the intervening wedge of Jaipur territory and irrigates a group of 6 or 8 low-lying villages, Khera, Kalianpur, Patan, etc., on the extreme south of the Tahsil, passing on to Kathumbar. Several small *bands* have been put up by the villages to hold up the water, but of late years the supply has been diminished by the construction of a large *band* at Kot in Jaipur territory. The dispute between the two States was adjudicated upon by the Superintending Engineer for Rajputana a few years ago, and the decision was unfavourable to Alwar.

Generally speaking, the Lachhmangarh *bands* have a smaller catchment area, and therefore a less certain supply than those of the other Tahsils and the *dahri* lands are therefore comparatively poor.

(3) I have reserved for last the remarks about the Ruparel stream, because it affects the 3 Tahsil of Lachhmangarh, Govindgarh and Ramgarh. This stream which in Alwar is also known as the Bara *nala* from a village on its bank rises in the

Thana Gazi Tahsil in the extreme south-west of the State, drains all that Tahsil as well as the southern half of Alwar, and the northern portion of Rajghar, and flows in a north-east direction to the village of Ghat in Lachhmangarh. Thence it runs north, separating Alwar from Lachhmangarh, and then north-east, separating Lachhmangarh and Govindgarh from Ramgarh or in places intersecting the boundary villages of the latter Tahsil. In the same way it forms roughly the boundary between Govindgarh and Bhurtpur—a few Govindgarh villages lying on the north or Bhurtpur side, and finally after leaving the Govindgarh Tahsil impinges on the Sikri '*band*' in Wazir Khara in the Gopalgarh Tahsil of Bhurtpur. Up to the beginning of the century the Alwar State dealt with the waters of the Ruparel by means of a great embankment thrown across the stream—known as the Hazari *band*—in Govindpura, where the stream enters Govindgarh on the north-east, and about half a mile to the west of Naswari where Lord Lake broke the power of the Mahrattas on 1st November 1803. By means of this embankment the water was diverted into a large reservoir or retaining embankment in M. Mundpuri, about 2 miles further east. This guided the water to the south-east through the centre of the Govindgarh Tahsil, over which it was distributed by a series of natural and artificial channels, the marks of which, as well as of the solid masonry work at Govindpura and Mundpuri are still visible. The Hazari *band* which was practically a bridge across the Ruparel, was cut by the Mahrattas encamped on the north side of the Ruparel, to impede the advance of the British cavalry from the south. Lord Lake, however, after the battle directed its restoration. Both the Alwar and Bhurtpur States were rewarded for the assistance given to the British at Naswari, and in the engagement entered into by the Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh on 21st Rajab 1220 Hijri (1805 A.D.) it was agreed "that the *band* of the Naswari Naddi shall always be open in as much as is necessary (*ba kadr hajat*) for the benefit of the country of the Bhurtpur Raja. In 1808 the Bhurtpur Maharaja applied to have the "*band*" demolished on the ground that it enabled Alwar to monopolise the supply. Alwar refused and the British Government maintained the existing order. The loosely worded agreement of 1805 left room for continual disputes and friction between the States. To obviate these it was decided in 1836 to demolish the Hazari *band*. In its stead was substituted at Ghat in Lachhmangarh, 12 miles further west, a large masonry dam intended to divide the water into 2 equal portions, one passing by the old channel to Bhurtpur, the other to irrigate the Lachhmangarh Tahsil by means of the canal taking out from the stream at Ghat. The effect of this arrangement was undoubtedly to reduce irrigation in Alwar and transfer it from Govindgarh to Lachhmangarh. In 1854 the works at Ghat were carried away by a heavy flood and the Bhurtpur State objected to their restoration. The case was arbitrated upon in 1855 by Sir H. Lawrence, then Agent to the Governor-General, and it was finally decided that for 4 months in the year, *i.e.*, from 10th June to 9th October, the water should be allowed to pass freely to Bhurtpur without hindrance or obstruction by Alwar; that for the remaining 8 months Alwar might utilise the supply as it pleased by temporary embankments or other means, but these have to be demolished before 10th June.

The 4 months during which Alwar cannot interfere with the stream are practically those in which it carries any considerable body of water. After 10th October the stream is merely a trickle kept going by springs in the bed. Last year about 40,000 acres were irrigated in Bhurtpur from Ruparel floods during the 4 open months, while Alwar in its close season of 8 months irrigated less than 500. It is not surprising therefore that Alwar is dissatisfied with an arrangement which has reduced her position from that of "predominant partner" first to that of equal co-sharer and finally has left her with only an insignificant fraction of the irrigation.

4. The fragment left to Alwar is utilised for irrigating 23 villages in Lachhmangarh by means of the Ghat canal. After 10th October a temporary dam is thrown across the Ruparel at Ghat where it enters into a canal running south-east towards Lachhmangarh.

Ghat canal.

The Tahsil from Rajgarh skirting the hills and this turns the water.

In the old days when the whole supply was equally divided the canal distributed the water right across the Lachhmangarh Tahsil, but it now rarely penetrates more than 7 or 8 miles from the head. In Ghat and Nainapur (the 2 villages close to the head) the canal runs between deep banks, and irrigation is only possible by lift, for which no charge is made in these villages. Further on the irrigation is by lift a flow, and a uniform rate of one rupee per bigha per watering is charged irrespective of the crop grown.

From October to February spring crops are irrigated, from March onwards indigo and cotton. Formerly a considerable area of indigo was sown in Bantoli, where a factory established in 1881 by traders from Hathras and Khurja in British territory is at work, and the surrounding villages of Saidka, Jamalpur, Gujar Khora. The factory buys up the indigo plant (lak) or the impure indigo manufactured by the Zamindars, and exports the refined article to Calcutta. In recent years, however, the cultivation has contracted owing to the failure of the canal, and on the average of the last 5 years, less than 1,000 bighas have been sown. The total area irrigated by the canal usually ranges between 3,000 and 6,000 bighas. For the 10 years 1885-1894 the average area irrigated in Khalsa villages was 4,263 bighas, and the average income was Rs. 5,039. In 1895 the area was 1,399 bighas, and the income Rs. 2,452, in 1896 the figures were 783 bighas and Rs. 813, and last year 1897-98 shows a still further decrease, as the drought of the previous years has dried up most of the springs in the Ruparel which are the source of supply during the 8 dry months. For the last two years the income has not covered the expense of putting up the temporary dam which costs Rs. 1,400, not to speak of the cost of establishment, Rs. 27 per mensem. Besides the demand of Rs. 1 per bigha per watering, 2 per cent. is also charged for Patwar cess of which 1-8-0 goes to the Patwari and 8 annas to the State, and the villages also pay small lump sums for cost of clearance. Jagir lands pay Re. 1 per katcha bigha, or about 50 per cent. higher than Khalsa lands.

Probably a few years of good rainfall will restore the normal supply, but the arrangements for construction and clearance of channels, distribution of waters, etc., leave much to be desired. These are at present divided between the garden and engineering departments, but it will conduce to more efficient management if they are placed solely under the latter.

9. I have dwelt at some length on the influence of the streams, *nalas* on agriculture, because they are one of the most important elements to be considered.

In Kishangarh 11 per cent. of the cultivation is benefited directly by these floods, in Ramgarh 28 per cent., in Govindgarh only 3 per cent., and in Lachhmangarh

20 per cent.

10. Wells are an equally important feature of the cultivation, as they protect 19·5 per cent. of the area in Kishangarh, 18 per cent. in Ramgarh, 24 per cent. in Govindgarh and 19 per cent. in Lachhmangarh. The *charsa* or leathern bucket worked by a rope (*lao*) attached to the oxen and running over a wooden pulley (*chak*) is the universal form. Custom prevents the Persian wheel, which is much more economical of labour and has greater irrigating power, being resorted to even where water is near the surface. The Zamindars also say that the water-supply not being so abundant as in the Central Punjab—the home of the Persian wheel—the latter would by too rapidly exhausting the well create a strain on the masonry.

(a) As might be expected from the varied configuration of the tract, the water level varies enormously ranging from 5 or 6 feet in the low flooded lands of Ramgarh, to close on 100 feet in the hill villages on the south of Kishangarh. The supply too varies not only with the situation, but with the season, and over the east of Ramgarh and great part of Lachhmangarh complaints of its insufficiency are common especially in dry seasons.

As a rule the supply is best in wells situated at the foot of the hills which have a large catchment area in the sub-soil drainage, and in one such village

Jharindiyan in Ramgarh I have seen a well with 22 *laos* or wheels. Such wells are known as *atut* or inexhaustible.

(b) The quality of the water is another varying factor, and the gradations by which it passes from sweet to brackish (*mal-mala*) and bitter (*Khara*) with intermediate classifications for hard (*matwala*), oily (*telia*), and oily and over-salt (*bajar teliya*), are well known to the people and carefully defined in the vernacular. The latter two kinds are the worst, as they cause the soil to cake on the surface, and often render it barren, so that after such water has been applied the land has to be left fallow for a couple of harvests to regain its productive power. Bitter and brackish water are often more fertilising than the sweet for light sandy soils, especially if the crop is germinated by the rainfall. The high proportion of alkaloids they contain supplements the deficiency of these elements in the lighter soils. The absence of these ingredients in sweet water is said to make it less fertilising, so that it is often desirable to give alternate waterings from sweet and bitter wells.

It is often impossible to determine beforehand what the quality of the water will be, and many wells are abandoned in the sinking because the water has turned out bad. Generally speaking, the water is sweet and good in sandy lands, especially at the foot of the hills, or in low lying lands where the supply is regularly replenished by floods. Should however the floods cease the water in low clay soils at once tends to become salt, and generally the water is worst in lands which were formerly swamped, but have now from the cessation of floods or insufficient rains become dry. Often too the water near the surface is sweet, while the spring water (*soth ka pani*) in a lower strata is bitter, so that the water deteriorates if the well is kept hard at work. To avoid this it is common in places to sink the wells around the village tank. The filtration from the latter keeps the well water sweet, but when the tank dries up the water at once becomes bitter. For the same reasons *katcha* wells (*dehrs*) and *dhenklis* are often dug in low-lying clay lands where water is near the surface. They cost little and after being worked for few harvests (in the case of *dehrs*) and for a single one (in case of *dhenklis*) a new site can be chosen should the supply run short or the water become bad. The best water and the finest well cultivation is to be found in Kishangarh especially in the Ahir villages along the Sahibi valley, the worst both as quantity and quality are in Lachhmangarh.

(c) The wise policy of the Alwar State, initiated by Captain Impey, in making Takavi advances freely, without interest, for the construction and repairs of wells, has produced most beneficial results to the State and to the people and considerably reduced the danger of famine.

Major Powlett notes (page 90, *Gazetteer*) that during the currency of the ten years' settlement (1862-1871) the number of wells in the State had risen from 12,604 to 16,074, while during the progress of the regular settlement (1872-1875) no less than Rs. 80,000 were advanced for this purpose, by means of which 300 new wells were constructed and more than 100 old ones repaired.

Since last settlement the results have been equally satisfactory as shown in the following table. The figures are for Khalsa wells:—

Tahsil.	Last settlement or now.	MASONRY WELLS.		Katcha wells permanent.	Dher and Dheukhl.	AVERAGE DEPTH IN FEET.	
		Wells.	Laos.			To water.	Water.
Kishna	Last settlement	1,010	1,809	43	16	...	...
	Now	1,142	2,139	69	129	30	32
Ramgarh	Last settlement	894	790	...	522	...	...
	Now	839	1,240	...	1,069	24	16
Govindgarh	Last settlement	187	238	6	343	...	...
	Now	265	382	1	1,672	23	19
Lachhmangarh	Last settlement	850	1,006	...	571	...	...
	Now	1,007	1,306½	...	1,359	31	20
Total last settlement	.....	2,631	3,843	49	...	...	...
	Now	3,453	5,078	70	...	...	...
	Increase	822	1,235	21	...	...	...

Masonry wells in these Tahsils have therefore increased by 30 per cent. and *laos* by a slightly greater proportion.

(d) The greater number of the new wells have been made with the aid of Takavi. The advances for wells and realisations since last settlement have been as follows :—

Tahsil.	Advanced.	Realised.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kishangarh	25,694	22,148	3,547
Ramgarh	28,479	21,120	7,359
Govindgarh	18,700	14,847	3,853
Lachhmangarh	34,551	21,212	13,339
Total .	107,425	79,327	28,098

These figures are very creditable to the administration, which has also made very large advances for purchase of seed and cattle and for construction and repair of bands. In the case of wells, recovery of the advance is begun in the third harvest after the well has begun to work, and is completed within three years. The system is, however, a very elastic one and compares favourably both as regards the extent of the advances and the results achieved with our British system, the complexity of which deters the Tahsildar, unless pressure is put on him, from recommending advances, while its rigidity deters the Zamindars from applying for them.

(e) Wells are ordinarily constructed of burnt bricks and mortar. A cylinder of masonry (*nal*) is first constructed, and after it has been thoroughly set by a year's exposure to the atmosphere, this is gradually sunk to the required depth, another cylinder (*bacha*) of wood being generally first inserted for it to rest upon. Apertures are left in the circumference for the water to pass into the well. Where stone is easily procurable close to the hills, wells are often made of roughly-hewn stones without any mortar to cement them, but such wells do not ordinarily last above 20 years; while a masonry well in a favourable situation should last for a century.

The cost of a masonry well varies from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,200 according to the depth, while one can be made of stone for from Rs. 200 to 300. One *lao* will irrigate from 10 to 15 bigahs.

(f) Katcha wells are rarely sunk if the water level exceeds 30 to 40 feet. They cost Rs. 20 to 50 and last from two to five years. Occasionally they are wattled near the mouth with timber or branches. They irrigate two to five bigahs. *Dhenklis* are only sunk if water is within 15 feet from the surface. They are made generally by Mali or Chamar tenants to irrigate spring crops, especially vegetables. The usual form is a long wooden pole working on a pivot, with an earthen *gharra* dipping into the well at one end, balanced by a lump of clay or

a stone at the other. A *dhenkli* can irrigate from half a bigah to a bigah. The great increase in *dhers* and *dhenklis* shown in the above statement is due to an abnormal number having been sunk during the years of drought 1895-1897, most of these are purely temporary. Of the 1,572 and 1,359 shown in Govindgarh and Lachhmangarh, respectively, 408 are permanent in the former, and 245 in the latter, *i.e.*, the site may change, but the *dhers* and *dhenklis* are regularly worked.

(g) All pukka wells have been classified according to the quality of the water. The result for each tahsil is as follows :—

Quality of water.	Kishangarh.	Ramgarh.	Govindgarh.	Lachhmangarh.
Sweet	914	670	126	615
Malmala (hard)	27	...	...	29
Rukalla (slightly brackish)	13	11	17	4
Matwala (brackish)	64	65	34	128
Bitter (khara)	64	74	56	198
Telia (oily)	65	19	32	33
Bajar Telia (oily and salt)	...	...	5	...
Total	1,142	839	265	1,007

These figures bear out what has been already said as to the quality of the water in the different tahsils. In all tahsils there is room for further increase in wells, especially in villages where the *dahri* area has fallen off or become uncertain. Lachhmangarh in particular with its shorter rainfall, and small proprietary bodies requires further help, while Govindgarh will be better able to support its dense and rapidly increasing population, if more wells are provided.

11. Both the *dahri* and the *chahi* cultivation are, however, dependent on the rainfall, any deficiency of which at once re-acts on the hill torrents which inundate the *dahri* lands, and on the supply and quality of the water in the wells. Moreover from one-half to three-fourths of the cultivation in each tahsil is pure *barani* or dry, *viz.* :—

Kishangarh	69 per cent.
Ramgarh	54 „
Govindgarh	72 „
Lachhmangarh	61 „

The agricultural prosperity of the State is therefore almost entirely dependent on the rainfall being adequate and well distributed. The annual rainfall of each tahsil for the twenty-two years 1876-77 to 1897-98 (calculated from April to March in each year) is shown in Appendix A, and Appendix B, shows the rainfall for each month from 1st April 1883, before which monthly figures are not available.

The period of twenty-two years has been sub-divided into three periods of seven years, eight years, and seven years. The average fall for each and for the whole period is as follows :—

	1876-77, 1882-83.	1883-84, 1890-91.	1891-92, 1897-98.	Average of 22 years.
Kishangarh	17.17	24.34	22.36	21.78
Ramgarh	16.04	19.84	19.71	18.59
Govindgarh	17.35	21.99	21.34	20.17
Lachhmangarh	17.12	13.72	19.79	16.73

The average monthly rainfall for the last fifteen years has been —

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Kishangarh	'14	'57	2.45	7.89	6.88	3.13	'39	'17	'43	'59	'37	'26	23.35
Ramgarh . . . .	...	'34	1.59	6.04	6.63	3.27	'48	'17	'40	'50	'33	'31	20.05
Govindgarh	'02	'85	2.09	6.61	6.13	4.03	'23	'17	'35	'50	'23	'08	21.44
Lachhmangarh	'04	'16	1.56	4.50	3.27	3.16	'53	'12	'17	'45	'28	'16	16.53

The above figures show that the first seven years after last settlement were years of short rainfall. In the year 1876-77 the highest fall was 15.10 inches in Ramgarh, while Lachhmangarh received (if the figures are reliable) only 5.11 inches.

The following year 1877-78 (known as the famine of Sambat 1934) was even worse. Kishangarh alone received over 10 inches, while Ramgarh got only 7.61, Govindgarh 6.84, and Lachhmangarh only 3.10. In 1878-79 the rainfall was very irregular, Lachhmangarh receiving over 30 inches and Kishangarh less than 10. The rains of 1879-80 were abundant except in Ramgarh, but 1880-81 was again a year of poor rainfall, no tahsil receiving as much as 15 inches. The next two years were very favourable, and this saved the cycle from being a very disastrous one. The first year of the next cycle, 1883-84, was again a poor one, Lachhmangarh receiving only 9.08 inches, and Ramgarh 11.78. Thenceforward up to 1888-89, when Lachhmangarh received only 8.13 inches, the rainfall was fairly normal. The average for the eight years ending 1890-91 was very low, 13.72 inches for Lachhmangarh. In the next period 1891-92—1897-98 no tahsil received under 10 inches in any year, but in the year of drought 1895-96 none received over 15 inches. Lachhmangarh improved its position with reference to the others having an average of 19.79 inches. The figures show that the tract suffers rather from insufficient than excessive rains. In only two years has the rainfall exceeded 32 inches in any tahsil, *viz.*, in Kishangarh in 1887-88, 40.54, and in 1893-94, 45.78 inches. Other conditions being the same, the rainfall decreases from north to south and from east to west. Hence the average for Kishangarh is 5 inches greater than for Lachhmangarh, and Govindgarh which projects east into Bhurtpur gets $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches more than Ramgarh, though the latter is more northern.

The distribution by seasons is very similar in all tahsils. About 85 per cent. of the total amount falls in the four monsoon months, June to September. The winter rains in the three months, December to February, are usually very slight, the average ranging from .9 in Lachhmangarh to 1.38 in Kishangarh.

Hence the autumn crop is by far the most important. The spring crop is confined mainly to *dahri* lands which have been flooded in the autumn and to wells, but if the autumn rains have been very heavy or late, some of the *barani* lands are reserved for spring sowings, or more commonly a spring crop, gram or oilseeds is put down after the *baajra* has been reaped.

12. At last settlement an elaborate classification of soils was carried out after the North-West Provinces model according to (1) *situation, viz.*, *Barah* or land lying near the village site and *Har* or land at a distance, and (2) *quality, viz.*—

Chiknot, stiffish clay or clayey loam. This is generally low lying, blackish in colour, and when cut clean presents a greasy or shining surface, when wet it forms a sticky mud, but it dries up into a very hard surface which cracks under the influence of great heat. It is the richest natural soil, but requires more working and irrigation than any other. It rarely is manured. *Mattiyar* or ordinary loam has a greater or less admixture of sand which renders it lighter in colour and more easily worked than *chiknot*. It is the common soil of the level plains where not flooded, and is improved by manure, *Ohahi* land is usually of this class, and it is suitable for all crops.

Bhur or sandy. This has less clay and more sand than *Mattiyar*, and owing to its lighter texture is suited only for the lighter crops, bajra, moth, til in the autumn, oilseeds and sometimes gram in the spring harvest. It is most common on the slopes of or at the foot of the hills and also on the open plains exposed to the action of sand drifts, also along the course of some of the hill *nalas*; the reddish variety is often cool, retentive of moisture and very well suited for bajra, gram and sarson, the white kind is poorer and the crops wither up rapidly without fairly continuous rain. *Bhur* soil generally requires less heavy but more continuous rain than any other.

The *Mattiyar* and *Bhur* were further subdivided each into first and second class. Each class of land was marked off in blocks in the village map.

Besides this there was the usual classification into *chahi* (irrigated from wells) *Dahri* (irrigated from natural sources) *barani* or unirrigated, and separate rates were worked out for all these classes, *i.e.*—

Ohahi Mattiyar I Bara.

„ „ Har.

„ Mattiyar II Bara.

„ „ Har.

This gave rise to great complexity of rates, and elaboration in statistics. Personally I am inclined to distrust any rigid classification according to the quality of the soil. No doubt it is a most useful guide, if carried out honestly and on a uniform principle, but it leaves too much to individual judgment, and when the classification is so minute, no two individuals will often agree as to whether a particular block of land should, for instance, be classed as *Mattiyar II* or *Bhur I*. Mr. Colvin had however decided to continue the system of last settlement, abolishing the distinction between *Bara* and *Har* (which is quite unnecessary in the small sized estates of this tract) but subdividing *Chiknot* into two classes, and when I joined I found that the soil classification had been carried out by the Superintendents and shown in the records. I decided therefore to adhere to it. On checking the Superintendent's work in the course of my village inspections I found the classification had been carefully and uniformly done in the three southern tahsils by Munshi Amar Singh. In Kishangarh the work had been done partly by Munshi Durga Parshad, partly by Munshi Ahsan Ilahi, and by both loosely; so I had to revise the classification in 50 out of 150 estates.

(b). As now fixed.

Thus soils are now classified into six different kinds.

Chiknot I and II.

Mattiyar I and II.

Bhur I and II.

For assessment purposes I have, after satisfying myself that there was no real difference as regards produce and rent, treated *Chiknot I* and *II* as one as was done at last settlement, thus reducing the classes to five. Even this is

too many, and in the remaining eight tahsils I have reduced the classes to four, viz., Chiknot, Mattiyar and Bhur I and II; some distinction between the fairly good and very light Bhur being necessary.

The above distinctions are familiar to the people, and though they have hitherto made little use of them for distributing the revenue, they are well aware of the value put on them for assessment purposes, and frequently raise the objection that the land has been placed in a higher class than that to which it properly belongs. On this account I have insisted on the classification being always done by the Superintendents themselves. The classification of last settlement has been freely departed from where necessary, and in these four tahsils the result has been, as shown in the table at the end of this chapter, to largely increase the area recorded as *Mattiyar* at the expense of the *Bhur*. This, of course, does not mean that there has been a general improvement in the soil, the fact that the new cultivation is generally in the poorest soils would rather tend to increase the proportion of *Bhur*, but either that the classification has now been more carefully made, or that the standard is lower. In any case the partition that divides *Mattiyar* II from *Bhur* I is a very fine one, and it is often generally a matter of individual opinion whether land should be classed under one or the other.

13. Besides the natural soil classification is above there is the cross classification into *chahi*, *dahri*, and *barani* already referred to. In classifying *chahi* it has been found necessary to discriminate between—

(a) *Chahi Mustakil* or land commanded by and usually irrigated from pukka wells.
Subdivisions of *chahi*.

(b) *Chahi Mustakil* or land commanded by and usually irrigated from kacha wells.

(c) *Chahi Ghair-Mustakil*, i.e., attached to kacha and temporary *dher* and *dhenklis* or irrigated from masonry wells only under exceptional circumstances of drought, etc. These sub-classifications are very important in the working out of village assessments and in the *Bach*, and separate rates have therefore been framed for them.

(d) The *dahri* or naturally irrigated land was like the *chahi*, treated as a single class at last settlement. This does not take sufficient account of the great variations in its quality, according as it is flooded with fair regularity or only in year of exceptional rainfall. Hence it has now been subdivided into two classes.
Subdivisions of *dahri*.

(1) Present (*dahri hal*) i.e., land ordinarily flooded, and actually inundated within the last five years.

(2) Former (*dahri sabika*) i.e., land which now and then is inundated but not within the last five years. The former settlement did not take account of land lying between or at the foot of hills, and receiving the drainage direct from the hill slopes. Such land where the hills are high and the drainage held up by small embankments, on the field boundaries, is often the most fertile of all. Accordingly it has now been recorded as (3) *dahri barishi*.

Separate rates for these three subdivisions of *dahri* have also been found necessary.

14. After what has been already said, this multiplication of classes of land, and of rates to correspond with them, may seem complex and confusing. Thus under *chahi* there are the five natural classes, *chiknot*, etc., according to soils and under each a cross division into the three kinds of *chahi*, giving 15 classes in all. Similarly there are 15 classes under *dahri* and 5, i.e., the natural classes under *barani*. This gives 35 classes of soil for which it is theoretically necessary to work out assessment rates.

General remarks on soil classification.

In practice, however, such elaboration is unnecessary. Thus taking Kishangarh, the same rates have been found suitable for *Chiknot chahi* and *Mattiyar I chahi*, another set of rates for *Mattiyar II chahi* and *Bhur I chahi*. The same remarks apply to the *dahri*, but in the *barani* it has been found necessary to have discriminating rates. In this way the number of rates actually worked out and applied is only 18. Many of these overlap, and some are applied only to a nominal area and might have been dispensed with, were it not desired to have logical completeness.

In the Punjab the standard of assessment is relatively so low, that errors in classification rarely encroach on the owner's share; a few well marked classes of soil are sufficient, and even if the lands of a village or an individual are classed higher than they should be, no great hardship results. Here, however, where we propose to take a full two-thirds of the net assets, more elaboration in calculating them is required, and as, for reasons which will presently appear, it has been impossible to sub-divide three of the four tahsils into assessment circles, it has been found necessary to make the classification complete and searching enough to take account of as many local variations as possible. At the same time I have an uneasy feeling that the system is still too complex, and in future reports I shall try to effect further simplifications. Local knowledge is, after all, a safer guide than the most elaborate statistics, and this the Superintendents and myself have endeavoured to acquire by making a thorough inspection of every village.

with
Sing¹⁵. Neither the Alwar Gazetteer nor the annual reports of Major Powlett
thur¹⁷ contain any clear reference as to the grouping of
Assessment circles. estates by assessment circles with uniform rates for
the circle. As a rule the net assets of each estate were determined, in theory at least, independently, according to the assumed or ascertained rent rates checked by comparison with the old bigha rates on crops and occasionally with a produce estimate. The vernacular reports of the Superintendents however show that in Kishangarh estates were classified into four circles, viz.:—

DAHRI I AND II.

BHUR I AND II.

But no separate rates for these beyond the village to village rent rates can be traced. Govindgarh was however divided into three circles—Circle I (Dahri), most of which has since been transferred to Bhartpur—Circle II embracing the eastern portion—Circle III the western, with a few of the inferior eastern villages. Two circles have now been formed, viz.—Circle I which comprises the eastern half with 25 estates which were formerly irrigated by the Ruparel, and now benefit by its proximity, and that of the Sikri band, rendering the well water more abundant and nearer the surface. The soil of many of these villages is still known as *Dahri*, and is fertile above the average. Circle II comprises the remaining 23 estates; some of which were formerly irrigated by canals from the Ruparel but now received little or no benefit from it.

In Ramgarh and Lachmangarh there were no assessment circles at last settlement.

In all tahsils, but Govindgarh, which being a level plain with uniform groups of villages leads itself to sub-division into circles as above, it was found impossible to form the villages into suitable assessment circles. The disturbing factors introduced by hills and *nalas* create wide diversities as to soil, water-level, etc., between adjacent villages, and rates which would be equable in one would be oppressive in the next. To form compact assessment circles was therefore out of the question and to pick out villages of fairly uniform agricultural conditions without reference to local contiguity did not seem desirable. In these

tahsils, therefore, it was considered that the elaborate classification of soils supplemented by careful inspection, would dispense with the necessity for separate assessment circles.

Statistics showing percentage of various soils as former and present settlements.

16. Before closing this chapter it may be useful to compare in the tabular form below the percentage of the natural and artificial soils to the total cultivation at last settlement and in the year of assessment 1897-93:—

Name of tahsil.	Particulars.	NATURAL CLASSES.			ARTIFICIAL CLASSES.		
		Chiknot.	Mottiyar.	Bhur.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.
Kishangarh	Last settlement	14	49	37	17	87	74.3
...	Present settlement.	14	66	20	20	10	70
Ramgarh	Last settlement	30	38	52	10	28	62
...	Present settlement	27	60	13	19	27	51
Gobindgarh	Last settlement	8	71	21	12	3	85
...	Present settlement	8	87	5	24	4	71.1
Lachmangarh	Last settlement	27	55	18	15	19	
...	Present settlement	27	61	12	19	20	odd from

This brings out not only a great decrease in the inferior soils—Bhur I and Bhur II—due to different methods of classification, but a great increase in the Chahi area which has gone up by 90 per cent. in Ramgarh doubled itself in Govindgarh, increased by 32 per cent. in Lachmangarh and 20 per cent. in Kishangarh. The Dahri area has decreased in Ramgarh and increased slightly in the other tahsils.

The increase in cultivation, as will be shown in more detail later on, has been 3 per cent. in Kishangarh, 4 per cent. in Ramgarh, while in Govindgarh there has been a decrease of a few bighas, and in Lachmangarh an increase of 1.25 per cent. It is therefore mainly in the increase in the Chahi area and the increase in prices that we must seek for reasons for enhancing the assessment, assuming it to have been a full one when made. This brings us to a consideration of the fiscal history of the tract.

CHAPTER II.

FISCAL HISTORY.

History under Mogul rule.

17. As already remarked nearly all of the tract lies in the Mewat, the political history of which is given in Chapters I and II of the Alwar Gazetteer. Under Mogul rule it was included in the two Sirkars or districts of Alwar and Tijara, pertaining to the Subah or province of Agra. The turbulence of the Meos and Khanzadas during the Mogul Empire led to the appointment of a special officer (Faujdar) to keep the Mewat in check. The Lachmangarh Tahsil was under the influence of the Rajput State of Jaipur, and was generally held by some of its semi-independent Thakurs.

18. The decay of the imperial power in the first half of the eighteenth century gave an opportunity to the Jat free-booters of Bhartpur to extend their influence at its expense. In 1735 A. D. they burst into Tijara and Kishangarh, and by 1763 had established themselves in all the northern portion of Alwar. In 1735 Surajmal expelled the Meos from their fort in Daungri near Kishangarh, drove

out Kazi Haiyati, the Mogul Amil or Deputy in Bambohra, then the headquarters of the Kishangarh Tahsil; in 1748 he built the present fort of Kishangarh, and established direct communications with Bhartpur by making a good road over the Bambohra Pass. The Jats remained in possession until A. D. 1769, when they were expelled by the Mogul officers. The latter were ousted by the Mahrattas acting in concert with Ranjit Singh, Maharaja of Bhartpur, in 1784. The Mahrattas under Sindhia were at this time posing as the upholders of the Imperial authority, and for a time annexed the tahsil to the Imperial dominions. About 1792 Partab Singh (the first Chief of Alwar who from being a petty Thakur holding fief of $2\frac{1}{2}$ villages in Rajgarh from Jaipur had by seizing his opportunities and allying himself with the strongest laid the foundation of the present Alwar State) advanced from the Narukha Rajput country to the south, and established himself in the mountain fortress of Ismailpur, 5 miles south-west of Kishangarh. He was however driven out by the Mahrattas. The latter held possession by the sword till Lord Lake, by the capture of Agra and the battle of Naswari in 1803, broke the power of the Mahrattas, and Ranjit Singh's services to the British in this war were rewarded by a formal grant of the Parganas of Kishangarh, Rewari, Kathumbar, Gokal.

19. The Jat Chief's subsequent treachery in combining with Holkar against the British, led to the capture of Deeg, the unsuccessful siege of Bhartpur, and the treaty of 1805, by which the above mentioned grant was

Grant of Kishangarh to Alwar by the British.

withdrawn and Kishangarh was made over to the Alwar Chief Bakhtawar Singh as a reward for his services together with Tijara, Tapukia and Kathumbar in consideration of the payment of a lakh of rupees for the fort, and the cession of Dadri, Badwanor, and Bhawna Kharja to the British. Since then the tahsil has been part of the Alwar State. At that time there were tahsils at Kishangarh, Fatehabad and Ismailpur, but the latter two were abolished respectively in 1809 and 1860. In 1872, on the abolition of the Jhindoli and Bahadarpur tahsils, some of their villages were attached to Kishangarh, and two villages west of Khairthal were transferred to Mandawar. Since then there has been no change of boundaries, though there have been some internal changes due to the grant and resumption of certain estates. The three remaining tahsils had been already annexed to Alwar before Kishangarh.

20. The founder of the State, Partab Singh of Macheri, a feudatory of Jaipur, for his services in the battle of Maonda in Jaipur, where the Jaipur forces through his

Rise of the Alwar State

aid signally defeated the Jat invaders, received leave to build a fort at Rajgarh. Thence he extended his influence, partly at the expense of his liege lord of Jaipur over the present Rajgarh, Thana Gazi, and Alwar Parganas. The Jats of Bhartpur were then in possession of the Alwar fort and the Northern half of the State, but being pressed by the Imperial forces, and unable to pay the garrison, they made over the fort to Partab Singh in November 1775, and from this event the foundation of Alwar as a separate State may be dated.

21. The rival Naruka Chief at this time was Sarup Singh, who had succeeded

Acquisition of Ramgarh and Lachmangarh.

his father Padam Singh, in the possession of Ramgarh and Taur (now Lachmangarh) forts and surrounding country, which was held in Jagir from Jaipur. The fort of Ramgarh had been built by Padam Singh in 1746.

Partab Singh invited the co-operation of Sarup Singh to expel the Khanzada Chief, who, starting from Nagar in Bhartpur, had built a strong fort in Ghasauli close to Govindgarh and occupied most of that tahsil. Sarup Singh jealous of the rising power of Partab Singh, and bound to the Khanzadas by the ties of friendship and alliance refused. Partab Singh in 1776 gained possession of the fort of Taur by a stratagem, put Sarup Singh, who had refused to present a *nazar*, to a cruel death and at once laid the foundation of the present fort and temple of Lachmangarh so named after a temple of Lachman. The widow of Sarup Singh and his Kardar Nand Lal escaped to Ramgarh fort, where they made a brave resistance against Partab Singh, but eventually had to evacuate the fort, which in A. D. 1777 fell into the hands of Alwar. There were at that time two parganas, one at Khilora, the other at Mobarikpur. The latter was abolished and the tahsil was transferred from Khilora to Ramgarh.

21A. The Khanzadas of Ghasauli maintained their independence during Partab Singh's reign (1775-1791 A. D.) in the fort of Ghasauli, but in 1803 his successor Bakhtawar Singh with the aid of the Mahrattas expelled their leader Zulfikar Khan. The fort was demolished, and the foundation of the present fort and town of Govindgarh, named after a temple of Govindji, were laid by Bakhtawar Singh.

21B. Thus the three southern tahsils had been attached to Alwar by the year 1803, and by the treaty of that year Alwar was guaranteed in possession of them, and has held them ever since. The Meos true to their lawless habits, for a long time proved to be troublesome subjects, and in their opposition to Alwar rule were often instigated by the neighbouring Nawab of Ferozpur. This was Ahmad Bakht Khan, the Alwar Vakil, who had negotiated the treaty of 1803 between Lord Lake and Bakhtawar Singh, and for his services then and in the first Bhartpur war received as an independent grant the Ferozpur pargana from the British, and Loharu from Alwar, with the title of Nawab. He had now quarrelled with his old master mainly on account of Bakhtawar Singh's cruel persecution of his Musalman subjects, and therefore worked up the Meos against him. Maharao Banni Singh who succeeded Bakhtawar Singh in A. D. 1815 set himself to quell the turbulence of the Meos. In 1818 he attacked and burnt Kahlani in Ramgarh, the stronghold of the Landawat Meos, dispersed the inhabitants into several small hamlets, made over the grazing area known as Nangal Charaonda, to the Nai branch of the Meos, and established the fort of Raghunathgarh to overawe the rebellious. Similarly in 1835 he broke up and burnt the large Meo village of Nekach, the inhabitants of which had refused to present a *nazar*, and established a fort. Both these forts are still maintained.

The severe lessons thus taught brought the Meos into subjection, but their lawless spirit was not quite quelled, and in the mutiny when the Mewat was among the first to rise, the Alwar Meos attacked the force which Banni Singh had despatched to the aid of the beleaguered British garrison in Agra, killed the Commandant Man Singh and several of his men, and resumed their old habits of rapine. Some of the Ramgarh Meos are said to still possess large hordes of treasure accumulated by plunder at that time.

22. Before proceeding further with the fiscal history, a sketch of the leading tribes may be conveniently inserted. The following table shows briefly the number of estates now held by each in each tahsil:—

	Tribes.	Kishangarh.	Ramgarh.	Govindgarh.	Lachman- garh.	Total.
MUSALMANS.	Meos ...	84	93	42	29	248
	Khanzadas...	3	5½	½	...	9
	Pathans ...	...	...	½	...	½
	Saiyids ...	4	...	...	...	4
	Musalman Rajputs ...	3	...	...	...	3
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	1½	1½
	Total	94	98½	43	30½	266
HINDUS.	Rajputs ...	11	1	...	20½	32½
	Brahmins...	2½	...	...	8¼	11¼
	Jat ...	14	2	...	20½	36½
	Ahir ...	12	...	½	8	20½
	Gujar ...	10½	3	3	11½	28
	Mina ...	...	...	...	11½	11½
	Miscellaneous ...	6	6½	1½	7¼	21¼
	Total	56	12½	5	87½	162
	GRAND TOTAL	150	111	48	118	427

(1) Thus out of 427 estates in the four tahsils the Meos hold no less than 266 or over 62 per cent. In Kishangarh they hold considerably more than all the other tribes combined, in Ramgarh and Govindgarh they are in an overwhelming preponderance, and in Lachmangarh they hold one-fourth of the estates and more than any other single tribe. A full account of the Meos is given at pages 38—40 of the Alwar Gazetteer and on page 29 of the Gurgaon Settlement Report. Though claiming Rajput descent, they bear little resemblance to their Rajput neighbours in character or features, and are more probably akin to the aboriginal Mina tribes (still Hindu) with which many of their tribal sub-divisions are identical, or are a cross between the latter and Rajputs.

Though nominally Musalmans, they adhere to many Hindu customs, *e.g.*, revere Hindu deities, have Brahman Purohits at their marriages, do not intermarry within the *got*, are often called by Hindu names ending in Singh, drink spirits; the women dress like Hindu women and wear few ornaments, while the men decorate themselves freely. They are practically ignorant of Islam, rarely have mosques in their villages, hardly ever repeat the ritual prayers, being generally ignorant of even the Kalima, so that their religious observances are confined to attending the Id prayers once a year. In fact, as well observed in the Gurgaon report, they observe the feasts of both religions, the fasts of neither. Lately, however, there has been some revival of Islam amongst some of them, started by certain Musalman officials in Alwar, who sent Maulvis amongst them, and continued in the direction of Wahabism by certain preachers from Swat, one of whom is said to have made his head-quarters at Indore, whence he or his preachers make periodical visits to arouse the religious spirits among the half converted and wavering Muhammadans in Alwar, Bhartpur, etc. So far the only result has been to create discord between the reformed and the so-called orthodox Muhammadans, as even at the Id they will not meet for worship in one mosque.

As agriculturists the Meos, though they formerly had a bad name, seem to have improved considerably under a settled rule. While the men are lazy, the women are energetic and industrious, and do most of the field work except the ploughing. They are sub-divided into 12 pāls or branches, *viz.* :—

Dhumrot,	.	.	.	.	.	Chirklot,
Nai,	.	.	.	.	.	Pandlot,
Landawat,	.	.	.	.	.	Manot,
Dulot,	.	.	.	.	.	Ratawat,
Dingal,	.	.	.	.	.	Dharwal,
Seigal,	.	.	.	.	.	Kalesa,

which though often at violent enmity with one another are clannish enough to combine at once against outsiders. The first six sub-tribes are the most common in Alwar. All are alike impulsive, short-sighted, easily led, especially in the wrong direction, litigious, not hospitable for Musalmans, but ruinously extravagant on certain occasions, such as weddings and funerals. They want the stamina of the Jats. Prosperity turns a Meo's head, adversity makes him lose it, and as they themselves freely admit they are only good while kept well under. Their faculties are however sharper than those of any other tribe except perhaps the Ahirs, and this makes them keen defenders of their own interests and quick to observe and resent any injustice.

(2) Other Musalman tribes, Khanzadas, Saiyids and converted Rajputs (known as Ranghars) hold only 18 estates between them. The Khanzadas, who are in all probability descended from Jadu Rajputs of Bhurtpur converted to Islam in the 14th century, were the ruling race at down to Mogul rule, and claim to have held 1,434 villages with their capital Tijara.

Other Musalman tribes, Khanza'as, Saiyids, Ranghars.

Mr. Channing (page 30, Gurgaon Report) is inclined to regard them as the noble class among the aboriginal Meos and Minas, and in appearance and character they certainly resemble the Meos rather than the Rajputs. They still retain some Hindu customs in their marriage ceremonies, but are more orthodox than the Meos, as they attend the mosque prayers and veil their women. They are now in a very depressed state, lazy cultivators, quarrelsome and querulous; in fact they combine the apathy of the Rajput with the Meo's litigiousness and disregard of truth. Saiyids and Ranghars are agriculturally on the same level as Khanzadas. Their villages are generally badly cultivated, as they are averse to labour themselves and do not get any aid from their women.

(3) Of the Hindu tribes the Rajputs though politically the most important are agriculturally the feeblest. They own $32\frac{3}{4}$ Khalsa estates and many in jagir, chiefly in Lachmangarh. Most of these Khalsa estates were originally held revenue free, but were gradually resumed by Bakhtawar Singh and Banni Singh, money grants or grants of land (*kabila kharch*) being given instead. Here as elsewhere the Rajputs are poor agriculturists, but many of them have revenue free grants to help them to eke out a living, and some are also in State service in Alwar or Jaipur. Their favourite occupation is *Shikar*, their favourite amusement opium eating. Only the pressure of poverty drives them to work with their own hands, and they are much handicapped by being able to get no help from their women-folk in field work. Intellectually dull, they have a certain hereditary candour and regard for truth which makes it a relief to come to a Rajput village.

(4) Jats, Gujars and Ahirs are in order the next most important tribes of Hindu Zamindars, holding $36\frac{1}{2}$, 28 and $20\frac{1}{2}$ villages respectively, mainly in Kishangarh and Lachmangarh. Here, as elsewhere in this part of India, the Ahirs take the palm as thrifty, peaceable, industrious and prosperous cultivators. The Jats as cultivators are little inferior to them, though more litigious and extravagant. The Gujars in this part of Alwar show little of the lawless cattle-lifting tendencies with which they are generally credited. They devote themselves almost entirely to agriculture, and their villages are little, if at all, inferior to those of the Jats.

(5) Brahmins who hold $11\frac{1}{6}$ estates in Kishangarh and Lachmangarh and Minas who hold $11\frac{1}{4}$ in Lachmangarh, though the social gulf between them is very wide, are on about the same plane as agriculturists. The Minas are always and the Brahmin frequently helped by their women in outdoor work.

(6) The agricultural or *Zamindari* Minas are distinguished from the *chaukidara* or watchmen class, and now almost form that separate caste of well behaved agriculturists, which it has been the aim of the Alwar rulers to encourage at the expense of the *chaukidara* Minas who are the hereditary thieves and cut-throats of these parts, one of whom is sure to be found associated in any evil deed that requires secrecy or daring.

(7) Miscellaneous Hindu castes, Malis, Banyas, Bhusars, etc., own $21\frac{1}{4}$ estates. Of these the Malis display the best and the Banyas the worst husbandry.

All of the leading tribes have been established on their present settlements for centuries, and have been little affected by war, anarchy or misgovernment, the effects of which rarely penetrate permanently within the village community.

23. The really disturbing element is famine, and this fact is significantly marked by the people who often date events with reference to the different famine years.

At page 99 of the Alwar Gazetteer a list of the famine years is given. The most serious were those of—

St. 1840	...	... A. D. 1783-84.
1890	...	1833-34.
1917	...	1860-61 (athsira).
1925	...	1868-69 (pachisra).

While since last settlement there have been the terrible famine of St. 1934, 1877-78, and the droughts of 1884 and 1896-97, which have been already referred to in connection with the rainfall. The breakdown of village communities and the desertion of villages can generally be traced to one of these famine years.

24. Up to 1838 the State revenue had been levied in kind, the State claiming half the gross produce plus one-thirteenth of the remainder for expenses of collection. On certain crops bigha rates were taken. The local or kacha bigha varies with the locality according to the length of the *jarib* or measuring chain. The chain in these tahsils is 20 *gathās* or 58 yards (of 33 inches each), and deducting 2 *gathās* or 5 yards 26½ inches for the distance between the ground and the point at which the chainmen hold it in measuring, the net length is 52 yards (of 33 inches) 6½ inches. The kacha bigha is a square *jarib* or chain, and its relation to the pakka or *Shahjahani* bigha (which was introduced at the regular settlement and is made up of a square *jarib* of 20 *gathās* and 60 native or 55 English yards in length) is as nearly as possible 1½. While the relation of the pakka bigha to the statute acre is ($\frac{55^2}{4840}$) i.e., exactly $\frac{5}{8}$ or .625.

25. In 1838 Diwan Ammu Jan of Delhi and his two brothers were introduced to Maharaja Banni Singh, and they gradually got the entire administration under their control.

Their reforming energy, the results of which chiefly went to fill their own pockets rather than the State exchequer, soon extended itself to the land revenue, and they began to substitute cash payments for kind. Contracts were given to villagers first for one year, then for two or three and even for longer periods. In 1851 the Dewans were charged with corruption, and the enormous sum of 21 lakhs was proved against them. They were imprisoned, but released on disgorging 7 lakhs, and soon regained their ancient influence. Colonel Cadell in his first report of the Alwar Agency for 1871-72 states that though the Dewans were too shrewd to entangle themselves openly in the rebellion (of 1857), Major Impey (who in 1858 on their expulsion assumed charge of the State) had undoubted proofs of the sympathy and shelter afforded by them to rebels.

26. On the death of Banni Singh in 1857, his son Sheodan Singh, then a boy of 12½ years, succeeded. The Dewans soon obtained such an influence over him, leading him to adopt the Muhammadan style of dress and speech and surround himself with Muhammadan servants, even it is said proposing to arrange a Muhammadan marriage for him with a girl of their own family; that the long suffering Thakurs, who for 20 years had been excluded from all power and office, at last rose in rebellion. The Dewans were attacked, the son of one and several of their followers were killed, they themselves made prisoners and deported from the State in August 1858. Captain Nixon, the Political Agent of Bhartpur, was ordered to Alwar, where he restored order, and appointed a Council of Regency, with the leading Thakur, Lakhdar Singh, as President. In November 1858 Captain Impey was appointed Political Agent and held that office till March 1863, during which period he not only reorganised the rotten administration, but by carrying out the three years and ten years' settlements, laid the foundations of the subsequent prosperity of the State.

27. As regards the old methods of assessment Major Powlett writes (page 185, *Former methods of Collection. Gazetteer*) :—

"Before Captain Impey's settlement there were in vogue four modes of getting the annual land revenue *Kankut* or appraisement of the standing corn.

Batai, weighment of the gathered grain, the State taking $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{13}$ th of the remaining half.

Chakota, a rough money assessment, left to the villagers to distribute and sometimes, though not often, prolonged for more than a season or even more than a year.

Bigheri or assessment of the pergunna crop rate per *bigha*, fixed almost permanently by the Dubar for each kind of crop, sometimes *bigheri*, *chakota* and *batai* would all be employed in the same village in the same year.

Contract for a short term of years, sometimes with the proprietors, sometimes with a speculator; the latter would make his collections either by the pergunna crop rates or by the other methods. This system began to come much into vogue 40 years ago. It seems to have been introduced by the Mussalman members of Maharaja Banni Singh, and before Major Impey's settlement it prevailed extensively, indeed pretty generally, throughout the State."

28. The actual working of the system may best be described in Major Impey's *Working of the old system. own words* :—

"Formerly all payments were made by issue of bills on the tahsils, thus a regiment had to be paid for the past six months, all payments being half-yearly. The aggregate amount was made up by money orders in different districts on the summer or winter crops, as the case might be. The bill was given to a party of the regiment, who proceeded to the tahsil on which it was drawn, perhaps 40 miles distant. The tahsildar then assigned the detachment certain villages from which the men on their own behalf were to levy the amount due. The smallest sums were thus liquidated. When the village was weak, or the tahsildar owed it a grudge, the unhappy ryots were plundered, not a cooking pot escaping the rapacity of the hungry troops, often long in arrears and balked of their pay. Again an individual without favour would wait months at the tahsil to receive his petty wages, generally until he had propitiated the Amla by a *douceur*. Previous to their ejection, the Muhammadan ministers had entire control of this department, to the exclusion, in all but the subordinate posts, of any but their immediate friends and supporters. From each village a quota was levied as *Nazarana* for their private benefit, over and above the Government dues. A system of plunder and oppression was practised on the unfortunate ryots under the *Kham* system, which added to torture and ill-treatment of the worst nature, made numbers abandon their houses and caused more and more land to fall out of cultivation. It was not the sum which had come into the Raj coffers which had impoverished the ryots and thinned the population, but it was the last screw to benefit the Dewans and district officials, all of whom conniving at the malpractices, considered it only fair to share in the spoil."

This is graphic picture of native revenue administration in the "good old days" even under a strong ruler. It would apply almost word for word to any district in the central Punjab under Ranjit Singh's rule.

29. Captain Impey's first measure was to wipe away all these abuses and in his three years' settlement to give large initial reductions on the former demand, so as to set the people on their legs again, accompanied by progressive enhancement. During the ten years, 1848-49—1857-58, the average demand had been for the whole State Rs. 15,21,083, in 1858-59 it was Rs. 13,87,577, while for the three years' settlement it was fixed as follows :—

					Rs.
1859-60	...	...	...	...	13,83,816
1860-61	...	...	...	...	14,27,299
1861-62	...	...	...	...	14,77,160
Average	...	...	...	...	14,29,245

To quote from the Administration Report of 1871-72 :—

"The measure was hailed with the greatest delight by the people, many deserted villages were reinhabited and thousands of acres were brought under cultivation. The new demand was cheerfully paid, and on the expiry of the settlement the people gladly accepted new leases at considerably enhanced rates for a further period of 10 years, the average

demand for the ten years (1862-63 to 1871-72) being raised to Rs. 17,19,875, an average annual increase of nearly 2 lakhs over the average of the ten years prior to the establishment of the agency. The new demand fell lighter on the people than the former one, the amount illegally extorted from them by the officials under the former *regime* having been greater than the increase in the Government demand."

In Captain Impey's settlements no special survey was made, the areas of cultivation, etc., being taken from the local kanungo's records, nor were any records prepared beyond a proceeding showing with whom the settlement was made, and for what amount. His assessments were based like the summary settlements of the Punjab, on the average collections of preceding years, and a rough estimate of the villages' capacity to pay.

The readiness of the people to take up the three and ten years' assessments, even when the demand was much enhanced, was due to the fact that the demand was now for the first time fixed, where as under the kham system they were at the mercy of the officials. Watchmen (shahnas) on behalf of the Raj used to be turned on to watch the crop; when reaped, these affixed their mark (chauk) and the crop could not then be removed or disposed of. This gave the watchmen and other collecting officials unlimited opportunities of extortion. The three and ten years' settlements moreover were made in nearly all cases with the zamindars themselves, thus recognising their prior right in the land, and leading indirectly to the growth of *biswadari* or proprietary rights in their favour, which were recognised and recorded when the regular settlement was made.

30. Major Cadell in his report for the year 1871-72 remarks that the ten years' settlement, which was made during the minority, but to which the young Chief was obliged to bind himself to adhere before he was invested with power in 1864, was the salvation of the State. The Chief in the main respected its terms, but Major Cadell remarks that, although the assessments were not enhanced, it became the practice to anticipate the proper period for collecting the revenue when the crops which should have supplied the means were barely above ground. When, owing to the misgovernment of the Maharao and the rebellion of the Thakurs in 1870, the management of the State was again vested in the Political Agent and Council, this abuse (not uncommon even now in Native States) was removed, and the collections were made, in accordance with the terms of the settlement, after the harvest. Major Cadell rightly claims that this (on account of the high interest which the zamindars had formerly to pay to money-lenders for the temporary accommodation) was equivalent to a remission of from 20 to 25 per cent. on the demand.

At the same time the number of tahsils, which during the minority had been reduced from 21 to 17, was in 1872 further reduced from 17 to 12, the present number, and the limits then fixed have with few alterations been maintained up to date.

31. The ten years' settlement expired with the spring harvest of 1872. In January of that year Captain Powlett, the Settlement Officer, commenced investigations for a temporary settlement to last while the operations for a regular settlement were being carried out. To quote from the Administration Report of 1872-73 :—

"It was known that while the demand under the ten years' settlement fell lightly on the whole, some portions of the State were assessed more highly than others. Under these circumstances it was only fair to the State and to the cultivators that the assessments should be at once revised, and revised in such a manner that there should be enhancement of revenue which would cover the cost of the settlement operations and provide funds for the increase of irrigation."

The circumstances of each village were carefully enquired into, the enquiry occupying a period of about eight months, and the result was that enhancements were made to the extent of Rs. 1,53,736, while the deductions amounted to Rs. 23,866. The average annual collections during the ten years' settlement had been Rs. 17,19,815, the demand for the closing year 1871-72 was Rs. 17,76,559 (Report of 1872-73), and the collection for that year Rs. 17,52,034. The result of this revision was, therefore, to raise the demand to Rs. 19,06,426,

a net increase of Rs. 1,28,870 or 78 per cent. (Report of 1872-73). Major Powlett at page 184 of the Gazetteer shows the demand of the summary settlement as Rs. 18,92,513, but as in the table at page 189 the average collections during its term are given as Rs. 19,06,030, it appears that the figures quoted from the Administration Report of 1872-73 are correct. In introducing the new demand the instalments for the autumn and spring harvest, which were formerly equal, were fixed roughly with reference to the produce of *each* harvest.

So far my remarks as to the three years, ten years, and summary settlements have applied to the State as a whole, so that it will be unnecessary to return to the subject in future reports. I shall now refer to their financial results in the tahsils under assessment.

The annexed table shows the demand and incidence per cultivated bigah of the successive assessments, the figures for the regular settlement (including progressive *jama*) and for 1896-97 being also given for comparison :—

TAHSIL.	3 YEARS' SETTLEMENT.		10 YEARS' SETTLEMENT.		SUMMARY SETTLEMENT.	REGULAR SETTLEMENT.		1896-97.	
	Amount	Per bigah	Amount	Per bigah	Amount	Amount	Per bigah	Amount	Per bigah
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
Kishengarh	1,40,607	1 1 9	1,73,637	1 4 4	1,87,184	1,08,645	1 7 0	2,13,181	1 7 5
Ramgarh	1,39,951	2 5 1	1,70,955	2 3 10	1,60,563	1,68,437	1 14 4	2,03,083	1 14 3
Govindgarh	78,577	2 3 2	68,200	2 7 6	66,337	90,112	1 15 7	76,411	1 14 9
Lachmangarh	1,21,003	1 5 0	1,52,785	1 10 6	1,64,950	1,62,661	1 8 10	1,73,754	1 3 5
TOTAL	4,85,223	...	5,85,627	...	6,19,043	6,38,555	...	6,66,429	...

The figures will not tally with those given by Major Powlett at page 189, Gazetteer, as the latter shows only collections. Moreover there have been some transfers of estates and resumptions of mafis and jagirs, and the figures now given show the demand for each tahsil *as now constituted*, and this is why the final demand of the regular settlement varies so much from that of the year 1896-97, though no enhancement had been meantime made. The figures showing incidence of the three and ten years' assessments are not very reliable, as they are based on the old approximate areas in the kanungo's papers converted into pakka bigahs.

Comparing the present demand with that of the three years' settlement, it will be seen that, except in Govindgarh, where, owing to the loss of the Ruparel irrigation, the demand was reduced at the summary and regular settlements, in all other tahsils there has been an almost uniform enhancement of from 43 to 45 per cent. Detailed figures of the balances accruing during former settlements are not available but enquiry shows them to have been inconsiderable.

32. The regular settlement carried out by Major Powlett with the assistance of Captain Abbott, who was for a time (April 1874 to December 1875 when Major Powlett held the office of Political Agent) in independent charge, at a cost of Rs. 3,10,000 was introduced in all tahsils from 1st September 1876. For the whole State the initial demand was Rs. 19,59,165, rising to Rs. 20,19,777 in the 12th year, as compared with Rs. 17,76,569, the demand for the last year of the ten years' settlement and Rs. 19,06,426 during the summary settlement. Owing to lapse of some estates and grant of others revenue free, the above figures are not a quite accurate basis for comparison. In the Administration Report of 1875-76 Major Cadell writes that the new demand on the villages which have come under both settlements show an increase of 11½ rising to 15 per cent., to justify which there was an increase of 24 per cent. in cultivation, 14 per cent. in masonry wells and 55 per cent. in ploughs.

Of the four tahsils under consideration, Ramgarh and Lachmangarh were inspected and assessed by Major Powlett in person, Kishangarh and Govindgarh by Superintendents Ram Gopal and Hira Lal respectively, Major Powlett exercising a close supervision over the work. The *Jama Wasil Baqi* statement (No. 3) shows the changes in assessment from year to year, but it may be convenient to explain them briefly here, reconciling the figures with those given on page 189 of the Alwar Gazetteer:—

ITEMS.		KISHENGARH.	RAMGARH.	GOVINDGARH.	LACHMANGARH.
Initial demand		Rs. 1,93,145	Rs. 1,83,847	Rs. 89,913	Rs. 1,89,116
Final demand (adding progressive jamas) .		1,98,645	1,88,437	90,112	* 14,820 jaidad. 1,62,661 † 14,820 jaidad.
INCREASE DUE TO	1. Lapsed mafi villages (3) . . .	Rs. (a) 16,500	Rs. (f) 8,375	Rs. ...	Rs. (k) 400
	2. Transfer of villages . . . .	...	(e) 4,700	(i) 1,575	1,264
	3. Lapsed mafi plots	77	1,206	728	...
	4. State lands assessed	(b) 150	(g) 500	...	...
	5. Lands excluded from assessment at settlement.	195	...	...	...
	6. Alluvian	(c) 536	...	...	...
	7. Exchange between villages . .	334	...	...	...
	8. Increase on settlement jama owing to kham.	...	29	...	...
	9. Fixed water advantage rate imposed	...	...	...	(n) 300
	Total increase	17,792	14,810	2,303	1,964
DECREASE DUE TO	1. Grant of village in mafi . . .	...	...	...	(l) 1,848
	2. Transfer of villages . . . .	...	...	4,700	...
	3. Grant of mafi plots . . . .	...	...	(e) 11,187	...
	4. Errors in assessment of mafis, etc. .	...	12	117	18
	5. Deluvion	(c) 1,963	...	...	...
	6. Exchange between villages . .	266	...	...	...
	7. Reduction for over-assessment .	(d) 806	(h) 50	...	(m) 3,718
	8. Acquisition of land by State . .	221	102	...	107
Total decrease		3,256	164	16,004	5,691
Net {	Increase	14,536	14,646	...	...
	Decrease . . . . .	...	...	13,701	3,727
Demand of 1896-97		2,13,181	2,03,083	76,411	1,58,934 khalsa. 14,850 jaidad.
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .		...	...	...	1,73,754

(a) to Ramgarh and (b) to Bhartpur State.

The explanation of the larger sums are :—

- (a) Three estates—Harsauli, Sheikhpur and Khohla—became khalsa from jaidad in 1876-77.
- (b) State Rund given up to Ghasauli and Khanpur and assessed.
- (c) Reduction of Rs. 1,963 given for sanding caused by the Rasgan nala and a tributary of the Sabibi in nine estates, of which Rs. 536 reimposed in three.
- (d) Reduction in three villages, Khairthal Rs. 441, Islamnagar Rs. 300, Jhorjhila Rs. 65.
- (e) Chirwai (Rs. 3,200) and Jadauli (Rs. 1,500), transferred from Govindgarh to Ramgarh.
- (f) Onthwal (Rs. 3,600), Chaumu (Rs. 4,300), Kharkhari (Rs. 475) resumed.
- (g) Manglishpura granted from Rund Jadauli at (Rs. 500) fixed assessment.
- (h) Favourable assessment to Thakurs of Bamaukhera.
- (i) Pipal Khara Khurd transferred from Lachmangarh to Govindgarh.
- (j) Five estates transferred to Bhartpur by exchange.
- (k) Antapura jagir resumed.
- (l) Pipalkhera (Rs. 1,575) transferred to Govindgarh and Gathwari to Rajgarh.
- (m) Rs. 3,000 reduced in Manjpur and Rs. 700 in Har-ana from 1885.
- (n) A fixed assessment was imposed on the *dakri* lands of Lachmangarh instead of a fluctuating bigab rate.

The progressive enhancement amounted to Rs. 5,500 in Kishengarh, Rs. 4,590 in Ramgarh, where it was taken in twenty estates. Rs. 200 only in Govindgarh in one estate, and Rs. 3,545 in seventeen estates in Lachmangarh.

33. Major Powlett's final report of the settlement was contained in a letter dated 9th February 1877 to the Political Agent. This is not complete in itself, and cannot be properly understood without reference to his earlier reports in which fuller details are given, *viz.* :—

- (1) Letter of 25th March 1874, giving an account of the methods of survey and the progress made.
- (2) Letter No. 258, dated 12th May 1875, in which the principles of assessment and the procedure followed are discussed.
- (3) Letter No. 13, dated 24th February 1876, in which a brief account of each tahsil and the financial results is given.

It is a pity that no comprehensive account of a work carried out with such local knowledge and soundness was submitted, and the omission was commented upon in the Agent to the Governor-General's letter No. 1111, dated the 21st April 1877, as follows :—

"A large portion of this report is merely transcribed from a letter No. 258, dated the 12th May 1875, sent up by Major Powlett nearly two years ago, and the additions now made to that letter are not very important. The appendices do not include some of the returns and appendices which are essential for showing the precise incidence of a new assessment, and the report itself does not explain several points which are material for understanding the general effect of a new assessment, and the considerable changes made upon the system which preceded it.

"However although these papers do not of themselves provide material sufficient for forming a general opinion upon the results of Major Powlett's work for the last four years, yet I have no doubt that you are right in considering them very creditable to him, and in accepting the settlement as practically good and sound."

From the letter quoted the following account of Major Powlett's method is summarised.

34. The State share was generally assumed to be two-thirds of the net assets (*i.e.*, of what the landlord could get from a tenant), which was the share formerly taken in the North-West Provinces; where more than two-thirds was already paid

Standard of assessment by Major Powlett.

without difficulty, reduction was not allowed unless the revenue exceeded three-fourths, and in some special cases more than three-fourths was taken, provided that a substantial reduction was given on what had long been paid.

35. This relatively high standard is justified by the fact (1) that the pargana revenue crop rates, which prevailed before

His justification of it.

Major Impey's settlements, show that the State revenue was then intended to be the whole rental, *minus* an allowance of 2 to 5 per cent. to the lambardars for collection, and even level waste land had to pay 5 to 10 annas per acre, (2) that the assessment based on this standard does not exceed one-fourth of the gross produce, and one-fourth was formerly regarded as a favourable rate to be paid by Thakurs. Jagirdars frequently take one-third.

(3) Prior to Captain Impey's settlements jagir villages were always better off than khalsa, the resumption of a jagir was regarded as a calamity by the zamindars, whereas khalsa villages were now prosperous and contented as compared with jagir. The assessment of jagir villages on the same principle as khalsa would lead to discontent among the whole body of jagirdars (as in the Punjab) who had usurped proprietary rights, while undue generosity to khalsa ryots might lead to an uprising of the jagir ryots against their masters.

(4) Tenderness for the ryots is regarded by officials of Native States as an amiable but pernicious weakness, and generosity towards them a wanton surrender of State interests. If the assessment were made light, there would be a disposition on the part of the Durbar to disregard it when the Agency is removed, or to be doubly hard on the ryots after its expiry.

36. So far as to the standard of assessment, it is clear that Major Powlett

Methods of assessment.

was by no means disposed to be lenient in assessing.

Now as to the methods by which he arrived at that standard.

The preliminary survey give details of soil *chahi*, *dahri*, *barani*, culturable, etc. The fields on the village map were then

(1) Rent rates on soils.

marked off into blocks, each in a ring fence, by the Superintendent or Settlement Officer to show the natural classification into *chiknot*, *mattiyar* and *bhur*, and the khasras completed accordingly. These classifications were tested, and actual or theoretical rent rates ascertained for each, either by actual enquiry in the village or, as there was generally a conspiracy to conceal rents, by comparison with—

(a) adjoining jagir villages,

(b) mafi holdings,

(c) villages managed kham,

(d) all round rent rates in highly assessed villages which practically represented the letting value of the worst land.

Another test applied was that of the old pargana cash rates on different crops, which were supposed also to represent the total rental.

(2) Pargana crop rates.

In many villages (see Ramgarh, Alwar, Lachmangarh note books) an attempt was made to calculate the total produce for the year of settlement and its value at the average

(3) Produce estimate.

price current of the last ten years (page 98, Gazetteer). The assessment imposed was generally about one-fourth of the valuation.

The results of these enquiries were collected in the village assessment paper, and, after inspecting the estate, the assessing officer after comparing them noted the jama he considered proper, having reference to the two-thirds net assets standard. This, if not arrived at by the Settlement Officer himself, was checked by him. When the jamas of a whole tahsil had thus been arrived at, they were announced and time allowed for appeals or objections. If such were preferred, the Settlement Officer, if necessary, revisited the estate, studied the reports of the Superintendent or reviewed his own, making alterations where necessary.

As a final precaution all village assessments were reviewed with the tahsildars and local kanungos, and slight modifications made in deference to their opinions.

(4) Tahsildars and kanungos consulted. Account was also taken of the profits of the waste—tanks, fruits, trees, etc.—but the waste generally consists of rocky hills rarely valued as high as $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per bigah. (5) Miscellaneous assets, If the area was small, it was left out of consideration.

Rajput estates were rarely assessed above half assets. Those who established claims to hold land on payment of *chanth-bat* ($\frac{1}{4}$ th the produce) were given a remission of 4 annas per rupee, though a full assessment would not exceed one-fourth.

37. The pitch of assessment in proportion to the net assets (nikasi), the rate per cultivated bigah, and the percentage of increase on the ten years' and summary settlements, are shown for each tahsil as then constituted below:—

TAHSIL.	10 years' settlement.	Net assets.	ASSESSMENT.		PROPORTION TO NET ASSETS.		INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT. ON 10 YEARS' SETTLEMENT.		Increase or decrease on summary settlement.	RATE PER BIGAH.	
			Initial.	Final.	Initial.	Final.	Initial.	Final.		Initial.	Final.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		%	%				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kishangarh .	1,73,687	3,01,222	1,93,145	1,08,619	64	66	+11.2	+14.4	+6.1	1 7 11	7 9
Ramgarh .	1,67,255	2,70,701	1,83,857	1,88,437	68	70	+9.19	+12.6	+6.8	1 13 7	14 4
Govindgarh .	1,00,209	1,11,607	89,9.2	90,112	80	80	-10	-10	-10	1 15 6	1 15 7
Lachmangarh .	1,42,410	2,22,287	1,59,916	1,64,661	72	73.5	+11.1	+14.2	+7	1 8 4	1 8 10
TOTAL .	5,83,561	9,05,817	6,26,520	6,39,855	69	70.5	7.3	9.5	...	...	...

To justify the increase taken in these tahsils there was the following increase in wells and cultivation as compared with the ten years, settlement:—

TAHSIL.	Wells.	Cultivation.
Kishangarh	10 per cent.	Nil.
Ramgarh	13 „	29
Govindgarh	5	16
Lachmangarh	5 „	27

It will be seen that, as compared with the net assets, the final assessment was lowest in Kishangarh—66 per cent., while it exceeded the two-thirds standard considerably in Govindgarh, where 80 per cent. or four-fifths were taken; slightly in Ramgarh—70 per cent.; and appreciably in Lachmangarh, where 73.5 or nearly three-fourths were taken.

Reviewing the figures in the light of the revenue history of the last twenty-two years and the experience now gained, my own opinion and that of the Superintendent is that Kishangarh and Govindgarh were assessed comparatively lightly, Ramgarh fully and Lachmangarh highly. Major Powlett's reasons for reducing the ten years' assessment by 10 per cent. in Govindgarh, notwithstanding the increase of 5 per cent. in wells and 15 per cent. in cultivation, were thus recorded by him:—

“Formerly this pargana was irrigated by the waters of the Ruparel brought into it by the Hazari band. Though the tahsil has not been so irrigated since Sambat 1894 (A.D. 1838) the high revenue rate which formerly prevailed has been more or less upheld, and the consequence is that the pargana is in a very distressed state. Large remissions were necessary and have been made. The jama in some villages was so high that it was

marvellous how the people paid it at all, and I have given substantial reduction, notwithstanding that I have not reduced the existing jama unless it was more than 75 per cent. of the *nikasir*. I have twice made tours in this pargana, and am of opinion that the reductions have certainly not been too great."

In these remarks I do not think sufficient allowance was made for the great natural fertility of the Govindgarh soil (due in part to its having been formerly flooded), and to the indirect influence of the Ruparel which makes the water so near the surface and abundant that *dhers* and *dhenklis* can be sunk almost everywhere in circle I in dry years.

38. The surest test of the assessments is however to be found in their subsequent working, and this will now be considered. Subsequent working of the assessment. It may be noted here that the Government of India's letter of 5th January 1897, dealing with Major Jennings' preliminary report, specially refers to this point in the following words: "but it is a mistake to suppose that because Captain Powlett's rates were paid with ease in 1892-93, therefore the assessment was on the whole moderate when first imposed. This fact only shows that the demand is moderate now, and Mr. Colvin should accordingly ascertain, if possible, how the assessment worked from the first."

The new assessments received a bad start. The kharif of 1876, in which they were introduced, was a dry season, and though partly redeemed by late rains was below the average. The rabi of 1777 was calculated to be an eighth below the average. Stocks were however plentiful, prices moderate and falling, *viz.*—

Wheat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 seers per rupee.
Barley	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34 "
Jawar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35 "
Gram	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38 "

and the revenue appears to have been collected almost in full without serious difficulty, the Political Agent recording in his Annual Report that "Major Powlett has made a really good practical settlement fair alike to the Durbar and the people."

39. The following year 1877-78 (Sambat 1934) was marked by perhaps the most severe famine that ever devastated Rajputana and the South Punjab. It was most severely felt in the Mewat embracing these tahsils, where the failure of rains was greatest. There were occasional showers in May and June, but not sufficient for sowing. With the exception of 7 cents at Alwar on 5th July, not another drop of rain fell till 21st August when 53 cents were registered. The autumn crop failed almost completely, Major Cadell estimating the outturn as only 200,000 maunds or only one-fifteenth of the normal yield—3,000,000 maunds; and though the failure of the rabi which is largely sown on wells was not so wholesale, the yield was estimated at only 300,000 maunds or one fourth of the normal, 1,200,000 maunds. Thus the State produced only 500,000 maunds to feed a population of 800,000, for which, calculating the consumption as low as $4\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per head per annum, 3,600,000 maunds were required. The deficiency could not be made good by import, as nearly all the neighbouring States prohibited the export of grain, and, though the banias held considerable stocks, they appear to have behaved badly throughout, and to have refused accommodation to any but their oldest and safest clients.

The condition of the cattle was even worse. Owing to the failure of grass and fodder, the *nim* and *kikar* trees were shorn of their branches to feed the cattle, but this resource was soon exhausted and the cattle began to die in hundreds.

By the end of July a general panic set in among the agricultural community, specially the Meos, who began to desert their homesteads in thousands. Major Cadell writing on 24th September 1877 notes that the eastern tahsils had suffered most and that—

"The people seem to be making preparations for an almost general exodus. Number are bringing in their household goods to the city for sale, their beds, spinning wheels, cooking utensils, the doors, rafters and thatch of their houses, even their ploughs and bullock yokes. They were commencing to cut down and sell all the village trees (they

had previously been denuded of their leaves for fodder), but this was stopped. The poor people are ready to do anything to raise a little money before starting on their journeys. Their ideas as to where they will go to are vague in the extreme. Most of them say they will go to Malwa, which they believe to be a paradise on earth. With their cattle getting thinner every day, and with seemingly no possibility of being able to keep them alive here, it is not to be wondered at that they grasp at any chance of being able to save them."

Tuesday, as an suspicious day, was generally fixed upon for the start, and whole bands from neighbouring villages combined and left in a body. Major Cadell notes that it was not those in absolute poverty who were leaving, but those who had sufficient means to keep them for a few months. As the pinch of scarcity became sharper and prices which up to June had been normal, varying from 22 seers per rupee for wheat to 28 for barley, jawar and gram, rose to famine pitch,—10 to 14 seers,—from September to February, grain robberies began, and the grain-dealers aggravated the crisis by removing their stocks to the towns for safety. The poorer people, village menials, etc., who had not the means to emigrate, were now reduced to great straits, living on berries, and digging up ant's nests in search of particles of grain, and the mortality began to increase rapidly.

40. The State authorities, under the able direction of the Political Agent,

Remedial measures by the State.

Major Cadell, who all through the crisis remained constantly on tour, endeavouring to assist and put heart in the people, did a great deal to alleviate the distress. The grain-dealers at first refused to part with their stocks at all, but a proclamation being issued that there would be no interference with the course of trade or prices, grain began to flow into the market. To meet the difficulty caused by the money-lenders closing their accounts in fear that they would be made to advance the whole revenue for their clients, orders were issued that only so much revenue as was in proportion to the outturn of the crops would be realized during the year, and that advances made would be recoverable through the Courts without the usual fees, while if they closed accounts now without good reason, they would not in future receive aid from the Courts in recovering the debts already on their books. This made them more liberal with their advances. At the same time advances to the extent of Rs. 10,530 were made for sinking kacha wells to enable the people to raise fodder crops, carrots, etc., for themselves and their starving cattle. Relief works and poor-houses were also started at central places in the State, and though in Alwar, as elsewhere, the intensity of the distress was perhaps hardly gauged fully in the beginning, and the relief measures would have been more effectual if more timely employment and food were thus found for several thousands. The relief works were attended almost exclusively by sweepers and menials. The relief-camp at Alwar was kept open till November 1878. The terrible mortality among the people may be gathered from the fact that in February 1878 out of an average attendance at the Alwar camp (opened on 14th January) of 2,244, 222 deaths were recorded, and in March 510 deaths out of an average attendance of 2,640. Ordinarily Alwar exports a large stock of surplus grain. Thus in 1875-76, 218,418 maunds were exported against 30,501 maunds imported, while in 1877-78 the exports fell to 42,989, while the imports rose to 3,92,992.

41. As showing the enormous loss of cattle even in the earlier stages of the famine, the following figures for the Lachman-garh Tahsil are quoted from a report of Major

Cadell's, who says it is a fair sample of the rest of the State:—

Number on 18th August 1877	41,557
Died during August	999
" " September	1,773
Sold	358
Deported to Malwa	7,078
Balance on 1st October	50,724

Of the cattle taken away, few, if any, were ever brought back, so that in this tahsil the loss in the first three months of the famine was 25 per cent.

42. The loss of agricultural hands was almost as serious as the following figures taken from the Annual Reports for 1877-78 and 1878-79 show. In the whole State, between 1st July 1877 and 31st December 1878, the number of persons

Loss of hands by emigration and death.

who left their villages for other States was 43,847, of which only 8,757 retraced their steps, so that by emigration alone the State lost over 35,000 people in eighteen months.

The exodus in these four tahsils was as follows, and the population of 1872, 1881 and 1891 is also given for comparison :—

TAHSIL.	Population in 1872.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO EMIGRATED.			NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS WHO RETURNED.			LOSS BY EMIGRATION.			Population of 1881.	Population of 1891.
		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.		
Kishangarh .	60,274	1,460	626	2,086	140	38	178	1,320	588	1,808	52,448	61,671
Ramgarh .	53,499	1,752	847	2,599	189	110	299	1,563	737	2,300	42,470	47,912
Govindgarh .	38,268	939	3,958	4,897	194	650	844	745	3,303	4,053	19,615	21,694
Lachmangarh .	66,189	7,793	2,318	10,111	1,583	414	1,997	6,210	1,904	8,114	50,982	60,479

By emigration therefore in this period of eighteen months Lachmangarh lost 12 per cent. of its inhabitants, Govindgarh over 10 per cent., Ramgarh over 4 per cent., and Kishangarh about 3 per cent., while, if we compare the population of 1872 with that of 1881 (the comparison does not apply in Govindgarh owing to the transfer of several large villages to other tahsils and to Bhartpur), the losses are still more enormous owing to the high mortality of the famine year due to scarcity, and of the following year due to malaria making havoc with the emaciated population.

In spite of the ten years of comparative prosperity between 1881 and 1891, no tahsil, except Kishangarh, had made good its losses and worked up to the population of 1872.

The Political Agent, Major Law, writing in May 1879, says :—

“If the number of those who during the last twenty months have died from starvation and sickness be added to those who have emigrated, it is calculated that Alwar may be said to have lost hardly less than a tenth of the population. What I saw during my tour through a good part of the State only served to confirm such an impression, I do not think one came across a single village that from its many roofless houses and tumbling walls did not speak too plainly of the decimation of the rural population, while the many unworked wells, the small area of irrigated lands, and the worn look of the animals in harness told how great had been the loss of cattle. The people seem much depressed, and it will take a good deal of time to set them on their legs again.”

43. The land revenue collection for the State, which in 1876-77, the first year of the new settlement, had been Rs. 19,55,885, fell off as follows :—

—	Arrears collected.	Current revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	250	10,60,410
1878-79	1,01,915	16,08,558
1879-80	2,07,457	18,63,230
1880-81	5,926	18,58,077
1881-82	7,926	19,02,351

The attempts made to recover the balance of the famine year in the two following years, before the people had recovered from the blow, was very bad policy, and completed the ruin of several estates.

It took nearly ten years for the State as a whole to recover from the effects of this disastrous famine, while numbers of individual estates never recovered from the shock, and, owing to the desertion of owners and tenants and consequent inability to work the land and pay the Government demand, the owners who remained either refused responsibility and voluntarily made over their rights and liabilities to outsiders, or the transfer was made by the State of its own initiative. This was most frequent in Lachmangarh, which suffered most severely. In great numbers of estates, though the old owners held on, the famine broke down the village tenures and organization. In fact the fatal year Sambat 1931 created an economic revolution, which shook the agricultural community to its foundations and involved a large portion of it in complete ruin.

44. The rains of 1878-79 were heavy but ill-distributed. Their early cessation damaged the kharif and contracted the dry sowings for the rabi. The year was a very unhealthy one, and the zamindars were prostrated with fever at harvest time. Owing to good winter rains the rabi was fairly successful, but not sufficient to recoup stocks, and prices still continued at famine level. The rates in March 1877 were—

Wheat	10½
Barley	15
Jawar	1
Gram	14

The year 1879-80 was one of heavy, almost excessive rain, which made the season again very unhealthy. The autumn crop would have been a bumper one, but suffered from want of watching and weeding owing to the general sickness. A large rabi was sown, but high winds at ripening time made the outturn rather below average. Prices began to rule easier, the average rates for the year being—

Wheat	14
Jawar	28
Barley	24
Gram	15

There was a long break in the monsoon rains of 1880, but a light fall of rain in September saved the harvests from being an utter failure. Only one-third of the *dahri* lands were sown, while *chahi* sowings contracted. The harvests were poor, but the people were encouraged to sow largely by the Maharaja's proclamation that no arrears would be collected during the year. Prices continued to fall—the average for the year being—

Wheat	16½
Jawar	24
Barley	24
Gram	21

From 1881-82 the harvests took a turn for the better, and, though those of the year 1883-84 were rather disastrous, this was only a temporary check to the returning tide of prosperity. Nothing calls for special mention till we came to the harvests of the last five years, 1893-94—1897-98.

45. The year 1893-94 was one of exceptionally heavy rainfall. The kharif crop though damaged in places by floods was very abundant. The rabi suffered from hail, high winds, etc., but was on the whole a fair crop. The revenue was collected in full and some arrears also realized. Prices were very low in 1894, viz. :—

Wheat	20½
Barley	33
Gram	34
Jawar	33
Bajra	29½

1894-95—Sambat 1951

The monsoon rains of 1894-95, though late, were very heavy.

The kharif sowings fell off largely, and *moth*, *masina*, suffered considerably from excessive rains. The winter rains were favourable and a large rabi was sown, but it was again damaged by hail and frost, and the produce, except oilseeds, was much below average. Prices began to rise sharply, the average for the year 1895 being—

Wheat	17
Barley	21½
Gram	24
Jawar	23
Bajra	20

The revenue was collected in full with little difficulty.

The monsoon rains of 1895 were very deficient, and kharif sowings were very short and the outturn poor. The scarcity of fodder began to make itself felt. The rabi sowings in dahri and barani land fell off, and for want of winter rains the crop failed largely. The produce on well lands was very good, and this combined with high prices in 1896, *viz.* :—

Wheat,	12
Barley	15
Gram	15
Jawar	14½
Bajra	13½

helped to lighten the strain on the agriculturists, and there was no serious difficulty in collections except in Lachmangarh; 98·66 per cent. of the whole land revenue being realized.

The monsoon of 1896 was even more unfavourable than that of 1895. Though late in setting in, the people took advantage of the heavy rains at the end of July to sow a very large area to cover the deficiency of the previous year. A long break in August however caused a wide failure of crop. Rabi sowings were restricted mainly to *chahi* and *dahri* lands and, wherever possible, the zamindars sunk great numbers of *dhers* and *dhenklis*. Aided by timely winter rains, the crop, though small in area, gave an excellent yield, and the high prices still prevailing kept the zamindars from feeling appreciably the effects of two years of scarcity. Though in these two years the deficiency of the rainfall was almost as great and prices higher than in the famine year 1877-78, there was no panic, no desertions. The people kept their heads and paid up the revenue in full, thus proving how much their staying power had improved in the interval. The scarcity of fodder for cattle was the most serious result of the drought and large numbers died of starvation.

The drought was brought to an end by the monsoon rains of 1897, which, though not very heavy, were timely and well distributed. A long break in September caused anxiety as to the jawar and cotton, but an opportune fall at the close of the month saved the kharif and enabled large sowings to be made for the rabi. The *bajra*, fodder and *masina* crops were very good, but the jawar was much damaged by locusts. The long delay in the winter rains was very unfavourable for the rabi, and the heavy fall about the middle of February, though most beneficial for *chahi* lands, was rather late for the *dahri* and *barani*. High winds in March reduced the outturn, but the harvest was on the whole a bountiful one, and the combined results of both harvests have almost obliterated traces of the previous scarcity.

Prices which in 1897 averaged—

Wheat	10
Barley	11
Gram	10
Jawar	12½
Bajra	12

have now fallen to—

Wheat	17
Barley	27
Gram	21
Jawar	27
Bajra	24

46. Details of the realizations and balances of each year from 1876-77 to 1896-97 are shown in Statement III. The result is summarised in the following table:—

Balance of land revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TAHASIL.	Total balance from 1876-77.	Total amount received up to March 1897.	Remitted on birth of present Maharaja in 1881.	For dividend.	For over-assessments.	Balance at beginning of 1897-98.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kishengarh	2,65,679	1,04,478	85,653	3,426	803	61,216	Of which Rs. 613 since realized.
Ramgarh	3,14,850	82,087	78,594	59,041	...	1,25,028	Rs 710 balance of realization made.
Govindgarh	92,636	37,107	39,354	...	...	16,175	Rs 531
Lachmangarh	4,10,318	1,00,503	57,442	...	13,659	2,59,012	Rs 717, of which Rs 2170 since realized, 1897-98.
TOTAL	11,08,363	3,23,877	2,61,143	62,467	14,465	4,11,131	

The remissions shown in column 4 were made by the late Maharaja Mangal Singh in 1881 on the birth of the present Maharaja. The balance of the famine year and of all years previous to it (which were only nominal) were wiped out, so the present balance in no case dates further back than 1878-79.

The relative proportions of realization balances, remissions, etc., since last settlement are shown more clearly in the forms of percentages in the following table:—

Total demand.	Kishengarh Do.	Ramgarh Do.	Govindgarh Do.	Lachmangarh Do.
	%	%	%	%
Realized { during the year	94	92	94	89
Realized { in subsequent years	2½	2	2½	2
Remitted	1½	2	2½	2
Reduced	½	1	...	1
Existing balance	1½	3	1	6

These figures show that in Kishengarh and Govindgarh 96½ per cent. of the total demand since settlement has been realized, in Ramgarh 94 per cent., and in Lachmangarh only 91 per cent., and confirm my opinion as to the relative pitch of the assessment.

Lachmangarh, where no less than 6 per cent. of the total demand is still in balance, seems to have deserved more, and been treated with less consideration than the other tahsils in the famine year.

Though it was hardest hit by the famine, nearly half the revenue was realized in 1877-78. Of the balance Rs. 88,733, Rs. 31,291 was recovered in the following three years, and the arrears remitted in 1881 were only Rs. 57,442.

47. In Kishangarh the present blance Rs. 60,371 is due from only 33 villages out of 150, of this Rs. 11,417 is due from the single estate of Pur held by indolent Thakurs. Since 1891 no village has been in arrears except Pur—Rs. 3,092, and even this has a clear balance sheet since 1893. On the other hand, within the last five years arrears on account of past years to the amount of Rs. 19,040 have been realized.

In Ramgarh within the last five years the arrears amount to only Rs. 1,020 in six estates, while Rs. 27,685 have been realized on account of old balance.

In Govindgarh within the same period there have been no arrears at all, while Rs. 8,866 have been collected on account of old balances.

In Lachmangarh balances of Rs. 9,629 have accrued in fourteen estates, but these are partly due to bad revenue administration under a feeble Tahsildar, while Rs. 16,831 have been realized out of the old arrears.

These facts prove that within the last five years, embracing two of stress and difficulty, all tahsils have been able not only to pay their way but to clear off some of the old arrears.

48. The occurrence of an exceptionally severe famine so soon after the introduction of Major Powlett's assessment makes it difficult to determine how it would have worked under normal conditions, but the fact that the revenue was realized in full in the first year, 1876-77, and that, though no permanent or temporary remissions were given after the famine year, the total arrears for a period of twenty-one years (excluding the amount struck off for the abnormal famine year) do not exceed two-thirds of one year's demand, tend to show that the assessment, though a full one at the time, was not excessive.

I may here mention that the State Council has decided to commemorate the Jubilee year 1897 by remitting 3 lakhs of arrears of land revenue out of 9 lakhs due in the 12 tahsils, and has arranged to have this apportioned at the time of re-assessment. This point and the striking off of irrecoverable arrears will be considered in Chapter IX.

49. The desertion of owners in the famine year has already been referred to. Their lot was much worse than that of those who remained and of those who migrated to the Malwa only a small fraction ever returned.

The extent to which holdings were deserted will appear from the following table:—

TAHSIL.	Number of estates in which desertion took place.	Number of holdings abandoned	Number of owners	Cultivated area.	Jama.	Area restored to owners.	Area made over to relations, etc.	Otherwise dealt with.
Kishangarh	101	479	617	2,186	3,455	...	...	...
Ramgarh	59	323	385	3,812	4,603	147	3,665	...
Govindgarh	20	53	94	2,587	4,567	185	2,402	...
Lachmangarh	75	350	438	16,931	18,652	571	12,791	3,569

Thus desertions of owners took place in more than half the estates in the tract. In Lachmangarh they were most numerous, one-sixth of the cultivated area being abandoned, and in Govindgarh one-tenth. The State attempted to meet the difficulty by—

- (1) encouraging the next heirs or other relations to take up the land, helping them with takavi;
- (2) transferring it to other shareholders in the village;
- (3) introducing cultivators from outside—Mallis, Ahirs, etc.,
- (4) taking the deserted holdings of the whole or one *patti* in a village under kham management.

In many cases the owners finding themselves unable to meet their liabilities associated non-owning relations or outsiders with them giving them a share in the property without any consideration or subject to payment of the arrears. This was known as *bai-bhaio* and was very frequent in Lachmangarh.

Estates managed kham.

50 In Kishangarh four estates, viz.—

	Jama.
	Rs.
Bas Kirpal-Nagar (Banias) two-thirds	2,450
Khairthal (Sayads)	8,250
Jharjila (Khanzadas)	440
Sarpur (Meos)	250

owing to the breakdown of the owners, who in all but the last were non-cultivating or bad cultivators, came under *kham* management or were leased out to contractors. The old owners, however, in most cases went on cultivating, and I am now arranging, as far as possible, for their re-instatement in the ownership.

In Ramgarh tahsil, the large estate of Naugaun Rs. 7,000, Chaoki Rs. 700, and a half share in Naharpur Khurd came under *kham* management, and are still so held. I have now re-instated the old owners in all cases.

In Govindgarh a $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{5}$ share of the *kasba* was similarly taken under *kham* management, but the owners are now being re-instated. The estate of Intka was, owing to the desertion of the owners, transferred to the owners of an adjoining estate for term of settlement. The question of its restoration is pending.

In Lachmangarh there is now no estate held *kham* or formed out. A great number of new cultivators were settled at the time in the deserted lands by the Tahsildar, and these were given the ownership in perpetuity or cultivating rights for the term of settlement.

5. The advent of the settlement was the signal for all the dispossessed owners who had voluntarily abandoned their lands in the famine year, or whose lands were transferred temporarily or in perpetuity by the State at the time, owing to their inability to be responsible for the revenue, to come forward with their claims to recover possession. These cases have been most troublesome to decide, as one has to hold the balance between the conflicting claims of the old owners, who threw up their lands in a panic, and of the transferees who came forward at a critical time and have since maintained the cultivation and paid the State revenue. It has been impossible to lay down any general rule, each case has to be disposed of on its own merits, and efforts are made to bring the parties to a compromise whenever possible.

The great number of such claims, and the persistence with which they are pressed, are proofs of the value now attaching to rights in land, and of the confidence of the people in the revenue administration of the State.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

52. The forms of tenures prevalent are those commonly found in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, though the terms used to describe them are sometimes different, viz. :—

Common tenures.

1. *Zamindari Khalis* held by a single owner.
2. *Zamindari Biliymal (Gol Ijmali)* held jointly by a body of owners.
3. *Pattidari* held by shares ancestral or customary.
4. *Bhayachara (Gol Kabzawar)* held by possession without reference to shares.
5. A combination of two or more of the above.

The *Pattidari* and *Bhayachara* forms are again sub-divided into complete and incomplete according as the whole area is held in severalty, or some is still kept joint (*shamilat*). Great confusion has been caused in both Alwar and Bhartpur by the fact that the owners use the same vague expression "*gol*" to explain the joint *Zamindari* and *Bhayachara* tenures. This springs from the fact that their primary division is one of all estates into "*gol*," i.e., never regularly partitioned, and *Pattidari* in which a more or less formal partition has been made by the State or the owners. The question is further complicated by the fact that in joint *Zamindari* estates as in pure *Bhayachara*, the revenue liability is generally in the first instance distributed by possession, i.e., on the land actually cultivated by each of the joint owners. The deficiency is however made good, and the profits divided according to ancestral shares, and it is in this that the distinction from *Bhayachara* lies. Hence the loose expression "*gol*" covers all estates which have not been partitioned, and it has therefore been necessary to distinguish these as (1) *gol ijmali*, i.e., joint *Zamindari* and (2) *gol kabzawar* or *Bhayachara*. Only the sharper zamindars however recognise this distinction, and it is frequent to have applications made for partition in *gol kabzawar* or *Bhayachara* estates held in separate possession for generations, simply on the ground that, as no partition had hitherto been made, a partition must lie. This tendency was often encouraged by the Hindustani *amla* at last settlement, who, under the impression that in every estate a man's property must be definable as some definite share of the whole (20 biswas), when they came upon an estate held purely by possession irrespective of shares, at once set themselves to work out and to record the shares real or imaginary by ancestral descent, and to show the owners though really holding in severalty by possession, as holding jointly by shares. I will not say that this was always done, but in every case of doubt, where a Punjab settlement official would be inclined to turn the scale in favour of possession as something actual and tangible, the Hindustani officials on the contrary decided in favour of joint ownership by shares as the normal form of tenure, the separate possession being recorded as cultivating occupancy which was not to be disturbed on partition.

53. The action taken, though it has led to subsequent complications, is interesting as showing that the *Bhayachara* tenure is generally a development—often without any intermediate phase—of the joint *Zamindari*; but the difficulty is to decide at what stage the separate occupancy under the joint ownership or *Zamindari* tenure has become so stereotyped as to alter the tenure into *Bhayachara* or separate ownership by possession.

Historical development of these tenures.

54. Where the owners agree as to the tenure it has been recorded accordingly, but where they differ, as happens when some hold less and others more than they would be entitled to if a partition were made according to shares, the difficulty arises, and this had been decided generally by reference to the number of generations from the common ancestor, the number of years they had been holding separately, etc. A compromise has often been arrived at on the lines that separate occupancy of owners, if of considerable duration, should be recognised as separate ownership

Methods by which disputes as to tenures are decided.

while all other land, held by tenants, etc., was recorded as *shamilat* held according to shares. Considerable pains have now been taken to ascertain and record correctly the form of tenure, and define the circumstances, if any, under which partition can be claimed.

Statistics as to tenures.

55. The resulting classification of estates is as follows:—

TAHSIL.	Pure Zamin-dari.	Joint Zamin-dari.	Pattidari	Bhayachara.	Total.
Kishangarh . . .	1	15	39	94½	149½
Ramgarh . . .	3	14	10	84	111
Govindgarh . . .	1	13	11	23	48
Lachmangarh . . .	1	41	53	23	118
Total . . .	6	83	113	224½	426½

The Bhayachara form is most common among the purely agricultural tribes and castes—Meos, Jats, Ahirs; while the estates of Thakurs, Brahmins, Saiyids, Gujars are more frequently held in common or by shares. The famine of 1877-78 in many estates played havoc with the old tenures, and one curious result of it was that estates where separate ownership had developed, in the face of the common danger, abandoned their severalty and fell back on joint ownership and joint liability. As a corollary to this, the old distribution of the revenue according to possession, and even by shares, was abandoned, and a new and pernicious system introduced of distributing the demand of each year on the cropped area (*challu*) of that year. This may seem reasonable in theory, but in practice its effect was to encourage lazy co-sharers to abandon their cultivation and put the land under pasture, knowing that they would not be made responsible for the revenue of more than they actually cultivated. The feeling of revenue responsibility is, in a backward state of agriculture, one of the greatest spurs to industry, and this was therefore a distinctly retrograde measure, and is responsible in Lachmangarh, where it was most freely resorted to, for the subsequent stagnation of agriculture. The revival of agricultural prosperity naturally tended to the development of separate ownership, and the result of settlement operations has been to give it an enormous stimulus. No doubt common ownership with joint liability is the most natural and workable form during an early or backward stage of agriculture, or in a violent or unsettled state of society; it facilitates combination for offence or defence, maintains a rude equality and is not creative of discontent. Separate ownership is however not only the inevitable outcome of agricultural development but also largely its cause; and though it must lead to inequality, and with it to discontent, litigation and the frequent over-reaching of the weak by the strong, its development could not be discouraged without seriously arresting agricultural progress. One finds almost invariably that the most prosperous estates are those in which separate ownership is most developed, and the owners have the spur of individual gain as an incentive to industry, while in the joint estates of Thakurs, Saiyids, etc., the standard of industry and comfort is immensely lower.

Statistics as to present system of distributing the revenue.

56. The methods of distributing the jama at present are in each tahsil.—

	Kishangarh.	Ramgarh.	Govindgarh.	Lachmangarh.
1. By shares ancestral, customary, etc	89	6	3	61
2. By the settlement distribution or fixed <i>khewat</i> .	27	50	11	6
3. On the settlement area lent not by fixed <i>khewat</i> .	28	...	...	...
4. Soil rates on different classes of land	1	23	6	...
5. Summary rate on all cultivation . . .	5	23	25	37
6. Unknown . . . . .	...	...	...	11

The present system is a very haphazard one, as in three-fourths of the estates the distribution varies from year to year and from harvest to harvest. The shareholders are left quite in ignorance of what they will have to pay until the demand is formulated. The method of distribution is determined every harvest by the Tahsildar in consultation with the Lambardars and the Patwari, and this opens the door to irregularities. The people are now generally willing to have the distribution over holdings fixed—by shares, possession, etc., as the case may be, for the term of the coming settlement, and this, which will save them from dishonest Lambardars and Tahsil officials, will be carried out as far as possible.

57. The average land revenue per estate is in round numbers—

Size of estates.	
Kishangarh	1,400
Ramgarh	1,800
Govindgarh	1,600
Lachmangarh	1,450

In Kishangarh one estate—Harsoli—pays over Rs. 10,000 (it has now been made over to the present Maharani), three Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000.

In Ramgarh two estates, Alaora and Mobarikpur, pay over Rs. 8,000, and two—Naugaun and Milkpur—between Rs. 5,000 and 8,000. In Govindgarh only one estate—Rambas—pays over Rs. 5,000; while in Lachmangarh, Manjpur—the largest estate in the State—pays Rs. 12,000, and Ghat and Harsana pay over Rs. 5,000.

58. The increase and decrease of the population, and its incidence have been referred to in paragraphs 3 and 42. For agricultural purposes it is dense in Govindgarh—541 per cultivated square mile—and thin—344 per cultivated square mile—in Lachmangarh, where several estates, especially those held by Thakurs, suffer from an insufficiency of hands.

59. The following statement, summarised from Statement V, shows the cultivating occupancy, and size of holdings (Statement V). cultivating occupancy for the year 1896-97 in the form of percentages:—

	Kishangarh.	Ramgarh.	Govindgarh.	Lachmangarh.
1. Cultivated by owners . . .	63	60	49	48
2. Occupancy tenants . . .	5	4	1	5
3. Tenants-at-will { Batai . . .	5	3	...	...
{ Cash . . .	34.5	31.7	38	32
4. Tenants holding on favourable terms.	3	2	10	13
5. Tenants free of rent . . .	1.5	2	2	2
Total . . .	100	100	100	100

	Kishangarh.	Ramgarh.	Govindgarh.	Lachmangarh.
Average cultivated area per proprietary holding.	14	17	32	81
Average cultivated area per proprietor.	16	19	22	36
Average cultivated area per tenancy holding.	5	5	7	9
Average cultivated area per tenant.	5.5	5	5	7

In Kishangarh and Ramgarh therefore about three-fifths of the cultivation is in the hands of owners, in Govindgarh and Lachmangarh about one-half. Tenants-at-will hold nearly two-fifths in Govindgarh and about one-third in the other tahsils. The area held by occupancy tenants is unimportant, except in Ramgarh—4 per cent., and Lachmangarh—5 per cent., but this does not include the considerable area in which occupancy rights have been established during last year's settlement operations. In Govindgarh and Lachmangarh a large area is held by tenants on favourable terms or at less than the village *bachhi* rates. These are either village menials to whom the owners make this concession in return for their services, or tenants holding the worst land in villages where there is nominally an all-round rate for the worst and the best alike.

The areas per holding and per owner are fairly large in Kishangarh and Ramgarh, large in Govindgarh, and extremely large in Lachmangarh where (a) large joint holdings are common, and (b) owners are comparatively few.

60. A noticeable feature of the cultivation is the almost complete absence of rents in kind (*batai*). The total area so held is 639 bigahs in Kishangarh, 352 in Ramgarh, 10 in Govindgarh, and 89 in Lachmangarh. The owner's share varies from one-third on well lands and inferior barani to one-half on good *dahri*.

A very large proportion of the cash-paying tenants-at-will, varying from one-fourth in Kishangarh to two-thirds in Ramgarh, are recorded as paying only at owner's rates. The entries on this point are, however, owing to the general conspiracy to conceal rents (which will be more fully referred to in Chapter VII), very doubtful. Where such is the case, the tenants often pay a profit rent—kept outside the records—per bigah to the owner when the *patta* is written, or they pay for the worst land at the same rate as the owners pay for the best.

61. (a) In Tahsils Kishangarh and Govindgarh no estate is held on permanent settlement. In Kishangarh the Saiyids of Khairthal are allowed under an old *sanad* of the emperors to hold an area of 387 bigahs at the favourable rates of 8 annas per *kacha bigah* on *khariif* crops and one-fourth *batai* for rabi.

(b) In Ramgarh the village of Manglishpura (1,137 bigahs founded since last settlement in Rund Jadoli) pays a fixed assessment of Rs. 500, which is very lenient. In Bamani Thera, Thakur cultivators, who were formerly owners, but whose property was confiscated 40 years ago for allowing a case of *sati* in the village, hold 84 bigahs at a fixed rental of Rs. 275, while in Ramgarh and Deoli the local kanungos hold 32 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ bigahs on jamas reduced by 15 per cent. in the former and 50 per cent. in the latter.

(c) In Lachmangarh the three Thakur estates of Jaoli, Deothana, and Raniya Jat are held subject to fixed commutation dues (*abwab*) of Rs. 1,038, Rs. 1,010 and Rs. 41 respectively, and the village of Khonkar in Istamrari at a fixed assessment of Rs. 1,001. The area, revenue, etc., of these four estates have not been included in the statistics. In Lachmangarh, Khadiana and Bichgaun, areas of 53, 19, and 30 bigahs respectively are held in *chauthbat*, i.e., a reduction of one-fourth on the ordinary assessment. These remissions on individual holdings are in most cases given at the expense of the rest of the village, which is clearly unfair. Where continued in this settlement they will be at the expense of the grantor, i.e., of the State. •

Thus the area held on fixed assessments or at favourable rates is trifling, and its influence on the total assessments will be inconsiderable.

In the absence of any special sanction or deed of gift, Thakur estates will now, as at last settlement in these tahsils, be assessed in the ordinary way, consideration of course being given to the fact that they are inferior in industry to other castes and are not assisted by their women.

Full details of sales and mortgages, (a) existing at last settlement, (b) from 1876 to 1886, (c) from 1887 up to date, Alienations by sale and mortgage (Statement IV). are given in Statement IV.

The result is summarised as follows :—

Tahsil.	At and since last settlement.	MORTGAGES.						SALES.			
		TO ZAMINDARS.			TO MONEY-LENDERS			TO ZAMINDARS.			To money lenders.
		Total area.	Amount.	Rate per bigah.	Total area.	Amount.	Rate per bigah.	Total area.	Amount.	Rate per bigah.	
Kishangarh	At last settlement .	112	1,792	16	45	1,930	43	...	...	...	...
	Since last settlement	5,074	81,663	16	1,361	20,054	15	163	250	2	...
	Total .	5,186	83,475	16	1,406	21,934	16	163	250	2	...
Ramgarh	At last settlement .	1,457	15,027	16	660	5,405	8	...	...	...	...
	Since last settlement	6,051	82,017	14	1,943	30,458	16	17	445	26	...
	Total .	7,508	97,044	13	2,603	35,863	14	17	445	26	...
Govindgarh	At last settlement .	834	2,195	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Since last settlement	6,156	23,186	4	412	3,234	8	2	33	16	...
	Total .	6,990	25,381	4	414	3,234	8	2	33	16	...
Lachmangarh	At last settlement .	565	631	1	28	135	5	...	...	...	...
	Since last settlement	1,156	3,551	3	244	1,304	6	5,758	8,233	1	...
	Total .	1,721	4,182	2	272	1,439	5	5,758	8,233	1	...

Special efforts have been made to bring on record and attest all cases of alienation by mortgage, sale, gift, etc., which have occurred since last settlement. Thus in Ramgarh 2,607 alienations by sale and mortgage have been attested during operations, in Govindgarh 803, and in Lachmangarh 72, while the fees realized for the State, at the rate of 5 per cent. on the sale or mortgage money, have amounted to Rs. 6,833, 1,837 and 314 respectively. The statistics are therefore as complete and up to date as is possible.

The figures show (1) as regards sales—that up to last settlement when the zamindars' right to transfer, with certain restrictions, was for the first time recognised, no land had been transferred by sale, and even since then the areas sold have been inconsiderable—almost nominal—in Kishengarh 68 bigahs, Ramgarh 17 bigahs, Govindgarh 2 bigahs ; while between 5 and 6 per cent. of the area has been sold in Lachmangarh—owing chiefly to transfers after the famine year,—but all of this has gone to zamindars.

In fact up to date no land has been sold to money-lenders.

(2) As regards mortgages, the area so held at last settlement was only .2 per cent. in Kishangarh, and .15 per cent. in Lachmangarh, and about 1.5 per cent. in Ramgarh and Govindgarh, and excepting Ramgarh, the area mortgaged to money-lenders in the rest of the tract was under 100 bigahs ; but since last settlement mortgages both to zamindars and money-lenders have proceeded freely, and with increasing rapidity for the last 10 years, and at present the proportion of the cultivated area held under mortgage is :—

Kishangarh	4.5 per cent., of which 22 per cent. to money-lenders.
Ramgarh	9 " " " " 24 " "
Govindgarh	18 " " " " 6 " "
Lachmangarh	1.5 " " " " 13 " "

63. The proportion of the area mortgaged is highest in Govindgarh, but

Analysis of alienation by tahsils. nearly all has been to zamindars, and the mortgages are usually for short periods and for small sums to meet temporary emergencies. In Lachmangarh where, owing to economic difficulties, sales have been highest, mortgages are lowest, and the mortgage money per bigah—Rs. 3 or 2 years' land revenue—least. This is due to the absence of competition for land, and the prevalence of joint ownership which always acts as a bar to mortgage. In Kishangarh which is the most lightly assessed and prosperous tahsil, the mortgage money is 10 years' purchase of the land revenue. The burden of mortgage debt Rs. 1,33,000 is highest in Ramgarh, but even here it is little more than one-half of one year's revenue demand, and equivalent to about 7 years' purchase of the land revenue of the mortgaged land.

64. Taken as a whole, therefore, alienations of land by sale are almost

Rareness of alienations and its causes. unknown ; those in Lachmangarh having been due to purely temporary and exceptional causes ; while, though about 6 per cent. of the cultivated area has been mortgaged, only about one-sixth of this or one per cent. of the whole is in the hands of money-lenders, the rest having been taken up by brother zamindars, generally of the same village and almost invariably of the same tribe. The State custom while conferring a power to alienate on the zamindars requires, (i) that this should be carried out by a registered deed, which has to be sanctioned by the chief revenue authority before effect can be given to it, (2) that any owner wishing to alienate should offer the land in the first place to his brothers or other joint owners, then to the next agnates ; and in case of their refusal to take it up he may sell or mortgage to outsiders, but non-residents of the State can only acquire with the sanction of the Political Agent. These rules though not uniformly worked have undoubtedly acted as a check on alienations, and as the money-lending classes have so far obtained little foothold on the land, being rarely anxious to acquire it outside their own villages, the zamindar *versus* money-lender question, so troublesome in Punjab settlements where it is not uncommon to find 10 to 20 per cent. of the cultivation held by money-lenders, does not arise. The main reason is that the State takes so large a share of the profits of land, that it offers few inducements to the non-cultivating speculator. The result is a salutary—in my opinion—restriction of the zamindars, credit which drives them to borrow from one another by temporary mortgages for small sums to meet ordinary emergencies, and in case of money required for agricultural improvements, to borrow from the State which makes advances freely without interest. That the zamindars are able to finance one another the figures quoted, according to which all the sales and five-sixths of the mortgages are to this class, clearly prove. We are, I think, rather overapt to exaggerate the

necessities which lead a zamindar to borrow. At the very most, in a disastrous season he requires plough-oxen, seed and food for himself and his family till the next harvest. The State should always be willing to make him advances for the first two, and for the last he can borrow from his brother zamindar, or from the family money-lender till the next harvest, or in the rare case of a failure of two successive harvests, till the next year, without seriously embarrassing himself. This is the usual system followed in Alwar, where the money-lenders advance only on the security of the standing or the coming crop, and make up their accounts each harvest, while the State rule according to which the interest decreed by a Court should never exceed the principal, though not uniformly enforced, is a deterrent to excessive credit and extortionate claims.

65. It is clear from the revenue history of these tahsils, that in a tract of Conclusions drawn from the care-
ness of alienations. very moderate and not very certain rainfall, with a very small irrigated area, and which has had one disastrous famine, and at least one serious scarcity within the last 20 years, a fixed and (judged by the Punjab standard) extremely high assessment can be collected with reasonable punctuality from peasant proprietors with small holdings, without impoverishing them or driving them into the clutches of the money-lender. In fact the high pitch of the assessment is one of their chief safeguards against the latter. Another is the comparative solidarity and joint responsibility of the village communities.

Where a high assessment has to be paid, the breakdown or desertion of any shareholder affects the whole body, as his liability is thrust on to them. Hence the Lambardars and well-to-do shareholders generally endeavour to keep a weak co-sharer on his legs, and the best way to do this is to keep him out of the money-lender's hands by helping him themselves.

In British territory, on the other hand, the disintegration of the village community has gone so far that a well-to-do co-sharer, so far from offering a helping hand to his weaker neighbour, will rather give him a push downwards, hoping to profit by his fall; and for the same reason a broken down zamindar will prefer to see his land pass into the hands of outsiders than to one of his own brotherhood.

66. Though high assessments, uncertain seasons, and the rules of the State Proposals for the restriction of alienations. have hitherto deterred the money-lending classes from seeking a hold upon the land, there are many indications that they are now merely awaiting (as they waited 40 years ago at the first regular settlements in the Punjab) the results of the new assessment, and if they find this moderate, they will endeavour to work themselves into the village communities, and secure for themselves the share of the profits of the land which the State foregoes, as they have done with such success in the Punjab. To prevent this, I intend to propose to the Alwar Durbar what has been already accepted at my suggestion in Bhartpur, that agricultural land shall be made inalienable except to Jaddis or members of the village community, or in extreme cases to agriculturist members of the same tribe. This is in close accordance with past custom and practice, and desirable in the interest of the State revenue as well as of the zamindars, as the chief want is self-cultivating proprietors. The non-cultivating Mahajans of these parts are very inferior zamindars, and their villages are generally in difficulties.

To make the rule really effective it should be further provided, as I have proposed in Bhartpur, that any outsider acquiring land by sale or mortgage in contravention of it, should be made to pay the full assets, as he has no valid claim to the one-third share which the State ordinarily foregoes in favour of the old proprietors.

67. As already mentioned (para. 1), the Kishangarh and Lachmangarh Communications. Tahsils are traversed by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The towns of Ramgarh and Govindgarh are 15 and 25 miles respectively from Alwar railway station, with which they are connected for distances of 10 and 22 miles respectively, by the metalled road from Alwar to Nagar, Dig, and on to Bhartpur and Agra. This road, except for

the first few miles from Alwar, is, however, in a grievous state of disrepair; nothing having been apparently done in the way of repairs since its construction over 20 years ago.

There is also a metalled road from the Khairthal railway station to Ramgarh (5 miles) and on to Tijara (12 miles), which is much used for cart traffic, but this too sadly wants repairs. Another metalled road runs from Kishangarh to Alwar over the Bambora Ghat, but since the construction of the railway this road, though much used, has been shamefully neglected, and is now badly cut up by *nalas*, only the masonry bridges having been left standing in parts. From Ghasaoli, 14 miles north-east of Alwar, one branch of this road—unmetalled—runs north-east to Tijara and though the 18 estates in Alwar, 10 in Kishangarh and 8 in Tijara through which it passes, pay respectively (at the rate of 3 pies per rupee of land revenue) Rs. 728, Rs. 329, and Rs. 133 towards its up-keep and the maintenance of road-posts; this road too has been much neglected. From Ramgarh a metalled road goes on to Naugaun and Ferozpur in Gurgaon. This passes chiefly through low-lying flooded lands, and is in the usual state of disrepair. Govindgarh and Lachmangarh have no metalled roads of their own, though the northern side of the former is intersected for 5 or 6 miles by the Alwar-Dig road. They possess the usual fair weather unmetalled roads, and a new one has lately been made from Lachmangarh to Kathumbar, which is however little used. Altogether the state of the roads is a disgrace to such an advanced and well organized State as Alwar, and it is a common complaint of the zamindars that while the State exacts from them the last farthing, it does nothing to help them to dispose of their produce advantageously either by improving the existing communications or opening up new lines.

68. A project for extending railway communications (1) by running a line from Alwar through Ramgarh (from which a branch would run to Ferozpur) and Govindgarh to Nagar in Bhartpur (a length of $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles in Alwar), and on to Mattra; (2) connecting the above at Bahala on the Alwar-Dig road, 7 miles from Alwar, with a line running south-east to Lachmangarh (14 miles) thence to Kathumbar (14), and on to join the existing Bandikui-Agra branch at the Kherli station in the south of the Kathumbar Tahsil, 8 miles from the head-quarters. These lines, which would have a length of about 70 miles in Alwar, would open out and immensely benefit the eastern tahsils. Alwar could no doubt easily find the funds for her own 70 miles, or for the whole line. The scheme is, I believe, at present in abeyance, but meantime more attention should be paid to the humdrum but necessary work of repairing the existing roads.

69. *Trade*.—Alwar usually exports by rail to Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Bombay, and by carts to Mattra and Hathras, grain of various kinds but chiefly bajra, jawar, barley, cotton, oilseeds, indigo, ghi, and imports *gur*, raw and refined sugar, rice, country cloth, utensils, etc.

The chief centres of trade are (1) in Kishangarh, Khairthal (population in 1891—3,335), Harsouli (2,803), Kishangarh (2,441) and Bas Kirpaluagar (1,669) and Ismailpur (2,885).

(2) In Ramgarh Ramgarh, (5,071), Mobarikpur (2,342), Naugaun (1,926).

(3) In Govindgarh, Govindgarh (5,243).

(4) In Lachmangarh, Manjpur (3,084), Lachmangarh (2,538).

Ramgarh and Govindgarh being towns with a population exceeding 5,000, have Municipal Committees nominated by the State. The income in the former from Chungi, etc., averages Rs. 3,700, in the latter Rs. 3,000. Both these towns have well paved bazars, with schools, dispensaries, etc. Trade on the whole is improving and the abolition of all transit duties, and duties on import and export, carried out under Major Cadell's administration, has been favourable to its progress.

83. From an assessment point of view the harvest prices paid to zamindars are more important than the average retail prices of the year paid in the bazar. It is the usual custom in Alwar for the grain dealers to strike prices with their clients in Baisakh (April, May) for the spring, and in Maghar (November, December) for the autumn crops, and the surplus stock of the zamindar is taken over at these prices. Being struck at harvest time when stocks are at their fullest, these prices are naturally a good deal lower than the average retail prices of the year, which rarely affect the agriculturist as a producer, though a rise in them may seriously affect him as a consumer or purchaser of seed. For example last kharif the zamindars disposed of their bajra in November at 25 to 28 seers, and though the retail price subsequently rose to 18 to 20 seers it was the gram dealers who profited by the rise. The harvest prices have been ascertained by reference to the books of large grain dealers in two or three important centres in each tahsil and where they vary the mean has been taken.

84. The above statement shows that there are variations—sometimes considerable—between the different tahsils, but that these are much less for the last 10 years than for the former periods. The result of the opening of the railway has been to bring prices in the different parts of the tract—none of which is more than 25 miles from the railway—towards an equality, and I have therefore thought it advisable to adopt a uniform scale for all four tahsils. In calculating the scale of prices to be now assumed, *i.e.*, below which on an average of years prices are not likely to fall during the term of the new assessment, I have been guided mainly by the harvest prices of the last 10 and 20 years, which in Kishengarh, the tahsil most influenced by the railway, and where prices have consequently been steadiest, were as follows:—

Produce.	AVERAGE HARVEST PRICES		Scale of prices now assumed.
	Of 20 years.	Of last 10 years.	
Cotton	10	9	11
Bajra	25	22	25
Jowar	29	27	30
Mung, moth, masina	27	22	29
Wheat	20	19	20
Barley	27	26	28
Gram	26	25	27
Bejar, gojra, gochni	28	28	21
Oilseeds	16	14	15

and after careful consideration and comparison with the data afforded by Bhartpur, I decided to adopt the rates shown in the last column, which it will be seen agree very closely with the average harvest prices since last settlement—excluding the famine year 1877-78.

85. As a very rough comparison with the prices now assumed, I quote from “prices and wages in India, 1897,” the average retail prices in Alwar for quinquennial periods from 1861 to 1896.

Grain.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF SEER PER RUPEE.							
	1861-65.	1866-70.	1871-75.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1891-95.	1896.
Bajra	Not available.		23.59	21.19	22.06	19.	21.81	13.36
Jowar			25.47	24.11	25.8	21.84	25.52	14.33
Wheat			18.73	16.79	19.	16.87	16.69	11.79
Barley			26.78	23.75	26.2	23.35	24.49	14.77
Gram			24.23	21.96	24.92	23.57	25.3	15.17

Bearing in mind the fact that these represent *retail* prices in a large town on the railway, I do not think I have allowed too wide a margin to represent the difference between them, and the prices paid to zamindars in their villages at harvest time. For *mung, moth, masina* though their relative value vary, I have fixed one all-round price, as they are generally grown together, and have not been separated out in the crop abstracts. For the same reason I have fixed one all-round rate for the various combinations of wheat, barley and gram.

86. Having now arrived at a scale of prices, by means of which the value of the produce can be estimated, we have also to determine to what extent prices have risen and how far that rise can be taken account of to justify enhancement. How this calculation is to be worked out is a point which I believe has never been authoritatively settled, at least in Punjab settlements.

If we compare the harvest prices for the 6 years *before* settlement—with those of the 20 years since settlement in the Kishengarh tahsil, we find that kharif crops have risen all around by about 10 per cent., rabi crops by about 15 per cent. If we compare the 10 years preceding this settlement with the 6 years preceding the last, kharif crops show an increase of about 20 per cent. in value, rabi crops of about 17 per cent. Comparing the prices now assumed with the actual harvest prices in each tahsil for the 6 years preceding last settlement and assuming a constant outturn, we find by applying both scales to the harvest of 1897-98—(1) in Kishengarh the *kharif* crops have risen in value by 18 per cent., *rabi* crops by 17 per cent.; (2) in Ramgarh the all-round rise is 15 per cent.; (3) in Govindgarh 20 per cent.; (4) in Lachmangarh where the harvest prices before last settlement were considerably lower than elsewhere, by nearly 25 per cent.

Taken all round I think it is safe to say that the agriculturist gets now from 15 to 25 per cent. more for the produce than he did at last settlement. Major Jennings in his preliminary report estimated the increase at 30 per cent., but he informs me that he subsequently saw reasons to modify that as too high, and he was of opinion that the enhancement on account of increase of prices and improvement in agriculture should not exceed 15 per cent. It must, however, be borne in mind as a partial set-off against this that the expenses of production—prices of cattle, wages, etc.,—have also increased in an equal, if not a greater, proportion, and though this is not a reason for foregoing an enhancement on account of rise in prices—the cost of production among a peasant proprietary being a comparatively small item—still it is a reason for moderation.

As illustrating the enormous fluctuation of prices I quote below the average retail prices in Alwar (1) during the year 1897-98 (i.e., from April 1897 to 31st March 1898, and (2) on 20th June:—

	Average price for 1897-98.	Price on 20th June.
Wheat	11	17
Barley	16½	27
Gram	10½	21
Jowar	13½	27
Bajra	15½	24
Maize	16½	...

CHAPTER VI.

VALUE OF OWNER'S SHARE OF THE PRODUCE STATEMENTS V AND VI.

101. So far the produce as a whole has been considered. We have now to determine the owner's net share and the value of it (*i. e.*, total net assets).
 Owner's share of the produce.

Unfortunately here too the data are very meagre as rents in kind (see paragraph 60) are extremely rare. The following table gives details by tahsils:—

Tahsil.	TOTAL AREA.		ONE-HALF.		TWO-FIFTH.		ONE-THIRD.		ONE-FOURTH.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Kishengarh . .	238	429	5	3	50	99	183	322	...	...
Ramgarh . .	84	259	15	203	4	...	53	43	12	8
Govindgarh . .	10	...	10	...	79	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh .	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Major Powlett (page 93 of the Gazetteer) writes: "where a share is taken by the jagirdar or proprietor (for there is practically little difference between them) it is either a half, two-fifths, a third, or a fourth plus a cess, but a third is sometimes regarded as a favourable rate and a fourth always is. These too were the shares which the Durbar when it took a share of the crop claimed and collected."

Elsewhere (see paragraph 29) it has been stated on the authority of Major Cadell's report for the year 1871-72, that the State claimed one-half of the gross produce, plus one-thirteenth of the balance for expenses of collection.

Probably this however applied only to the best lands, and in inferior soils either a lower share, two-fifths or one-third, was taken or a bigah rate on crops charged.

In jagir villages or mafi holdings the ordinary rates now are one-third on *chahi* (the cost of production being heavy) and two-fifths on *dahri* and *barani*. One-fourth is hardly ever taken even on the worst soils. The State having formerly taken the place of landlord, the old State share may be regarded as the limit of the owner's share at present. Here, as elsewhere, the rent whether in cash or in kind does not so much depend on the returns from the land, as on the pressure of the State demand, and the competition of tenants for land.

Thus in the Central Punjab where the State demand is very lenient, the share which the owner takes from his tenants whether in cash or kind is as a rule proportionately low, and well lands which let for Rs. 4 to 5 per acre in Gujranwala would command double that rent in Alwar.

102. In Gurgaon (page 71 Settlement Report) the prevailing kind rents at last settlement were—

Comparison with Gurgaon district.

"for ordinary *barani* and well lands one-third or if conditions of production are more than ordinary favourable two-fifths. On naturally irrigated *dahri* lands, where the outturn is good in proportion to the labour of cultivation, one-half the produce is sometimes given, while on the other hand on salt wells, and on very poor sandy soils the proportion falls to one-fourth. The straw is ordinarily kept by the tenant."

These remarks apply fairly accurately to Alwar, but owing to the standard of the State demand being higher, the standard of rent is higher too.

103. I have therefore taken the owner's share as one-third in *chahi* land, two-fifths in *dahri* and *barani*, and applying these proportions to the value of the produce on each class of soil as already ascertained (Chapter V), the owner's net share or the net

Cash value of owner's net share and of State share.

assets, and the State share at two-thirds of this, according to rents in kind work out as follows :—

										Total net assets.	State share at two-thirds.	
										Rs.	Rs.	
Kishengarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,82,174	2,54,782
Ramgarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,60,027	2,40,018
Govindgarh	{	I Chak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98,294	65,529
		II „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59,926	39,951
Total										.	1,58,220	1,05,480
Lachmangarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,41,201	1,64,133

By further developing this method, it gives us a series of soil rates which bring out the net assets per bigah on each kind of soil, and two-thirds of these rates represent the assessment rates based on the produce estimate and the owner's share.

The arithmetical process is too lengthy to be worked out in detail even in an appendix but it may be explained here.

104. Taking any particular class of soil, e.g., *chiknot chahi*, the total area of crops grown on it during the last year, whether *chahi*, *dahri* or *barani* have been ascertained, their money values worked out, according to the proceeding paragraphs. The total money value divided by the total area (fodder and failed areas being deducted) gives the value of the crops per bigah. One-third of this in the case of *chahi* and two-fifths in the case of *dahri* and *barani*, represents the value of owner's net share per bigah. Two-thirds of this represents the State share per bigah according to the produce estimate. The value of the owner's share and of the State share, at two-thirds, for each class of soil in each tahsil, by this method of cultivation, is given in the table attached :—

The important point in this process is to base the calculation for each class of soil on the total area of crops, however grown, raised upon it within the last year, *e.g.*, in the case of *chiknot chahi* soil, not only to take the crops grown on it as *chahi*, but also the crops grown on it without the aid of irrigation. If the former alone were taken the result would be very erroneous, as the *barani crops* grown on *chahi* or *dahri* lands, which are generally considerable, would be credited to *barani lands*, and thus artificially inflate their value at the expense of *chahi* and *dahri* lands.

The converse case in which *chahi* or *dabri* crops are raised on *barani soils* is a rare one in a normal year, but by the method described, the risk of error from this course too is eliminated.

CHAPTER VII.

CASH RENTS.

105. From Statements V and VI and paragraph 59 it appears that after

Total area held by cash paying tenants-at-will. excluding—

- (1) occupancy tenants who pay almost invariably at owner's rates with no addition for *malikana*; and
 - (2) tenants-at-will paying in kind or free of rent or at favourable rates.
- The area held by cash paying tenants-at-will is in proportion to the total cultivation as follows:—

Kishengarh	34.5
Ramgarh	31.7
Govindgarh	33
Lachmangarh	32

The rent paid by these tenants according to the attestation papers of 1896-97 were as follows:—

Tahsil.	PAYING RENT AT OWNER'S RATES.				PAYING RENT AT OTHER RATES.			
	Area.	Per cent. of total area.	Total rent.	Rate per bigah.	Area.	Per cent. of total area.	Total rent.	Rate per bigah.
				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
Kishengarh	12,220	8.5	15,291	1 4 0	37,435	26	51,560	1 6 1
Ramgarh	23,284	22	45,090	1 15 0	11,012	10	25,593	2 5 3
Govindgarh	12,407	32	25,477	2 1 0	2,426	6	7,261	3 0 0
Lachmangarh	11,726	16	28,611	1 9 9	18,065	16	31,130	1 11 9

106. From these figures it will be seen that cash paying tenants fall into two main groups—

Sub-divisions of such tenants.

- (a) those who pay at the same rate as the owners,
- (b) those who pay at other rates.

All authorities, *i.e.*, the State officials as well as the settlement establishment however concur in the opinion, that the recorded rents on which the above figures are based are quite unreliable, that there has been a general conspiracy among owners and tenants aided by the Patwaris to suppress or understate rents, in consequence of which the area held at owner's rates has been immensely exaggerated, while the rents paid by other tenants have been understated.

107. This difficulty, common, I believe in Native States, and not unknown in British districts where the cash rents are taken as the main basis for assessment—is no new one in Alwar.

It was one of Major Powlett's chief obstacles at last settlement and his reports show the various methods by which he endeavoured to overcome it and ascertain the true rents—

- (1) "from intercourse with tenants uninterested in concealing the truth ;
- (2) from the very few (rent) disputes between proprietors and tenants ;
- (3) from tahsil records and official information ;
- (4) from the prevailing revenue rates of the pargana."

He adds "information worth anything can only be obtained from tenants at the cost of considerable personal exertion. It is useless to send for the cultivators and question them, they answer as tutored by their landlords, and equally useless to seek them in their villages where proprietors are watching them. They must be sought for when alone in their fields well away from landlord influence, and then they are often, though by no means always, communicative enough, and such information regarding rents is the most satisfactory procurable."

108. These remarks apply with equal force at present and vividly express the difficulty with which we have to contend. Even when land is let out on a written lease (*patta*), the profit rent is taken separately and not entered in the *patta* which will generally show the tenant as paying a lump sum about equivalent to the *jama*, or at owner's rates. The State itself is largely to blame for the present state of things as the tradition based on the old system (by which State took the whole assets, owners and tenants contributing equally, while the owners received their remuneration in the form of 2 or 3 per cent. on the collections) still prevails, that any rent realised by owners in excess of the State demand, will, if the State gets wind of the fact, be forfeit to it. Further colour is lent to this theory by the system of filing for each village a profit and loss (*jama kharch*) account every year, and if the owners are shown to make a profit out of the estate this is liable to be resumed in payment of old balances, etc. Furthermore, claims by tenants-at-will against owners for realising at rates in excess of the Government demand, are freely listened to by the Revenue Courts, and the owners are often prohibited from enhancing the rent. These practices which are inconsistent with the theory on which the settlements have been and are being made, and which tend to obliterate one of the main privileges of ownership, should be abolished, and by taking the zamindars into our confidence they may admit us into theirs. So far the only zamindars who have stated their rents voluntarily and honestly before me have been men from British territory who had no such bogey to fear. The fact however remains, that the rents as disclosed are of little use as a basis for assessment. In fact if we strike an arithmetical average of the cash rents of tenants paying at "other rates" than owners in each tahsil, take two-thirds as the State share, and apply this to the present cultivated area, we should get an enormous reduction of revenue in all tahsils but Govindgarh. The total new assessment would work out in round numbers as against the existing one—

Tahsil.	Existing demand.	Demand by $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cash rents.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kishengarh	2,13,181	1,58,360
Ramgarh	2,02,512	1,80,045
Govindgarh	76,411	78,623
Lachmangarh	1,73,754	1,36,833

and this fact alone sufficiently discredits the recorded rents.

109. It was therefore found necessary to endeavour to ascertain the true cash rents by reference to—
 Attempts to ascertain the competitive rents.

(1) the rents realised on *jagir* and *mafi* villages, but in these there were no reliable records and the jagirdars were generally loth to disclose their profits ;

(2) individual enquiry in representative khalsa villages or holdings.

110. Thus in Kishengarh a very patient and careful enquiry was made into rents by the Superintendent at the *Rabi Girdawari*, and the results of this, which are most instructive as a comparison of what were probably near the true rents, with the fictitious rents recorded in the *khataunnis* at the attestations of 1896-97, are shown by soils in the following table and for facility of reference I have also shown the rent rates finally adopted :—

Class of soil.		RENTS BY KHATAUNTS OF 1896-97.				RENTS ASCERTAINED IN BABI, 1898.				RENT RATES FINALLY ADOPTED.			
		Area.	Amount in Rupees.	Rate per bigah.	Area.	Amount in Rupees.	Rate per bigah.	Permanent chahi of		Temporary chahi attached to others dhenkhi.	Average chahi.		
								Masonry wells.	Others.				
Chahi	Chiknot	562	1,737	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
	Matkyar	2,916	7,181	3 1 0	611	3,385	5 9 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	5 6 8		
	"	630	1,045	3 0 0	1,261	5,632	4 7 0	...	...	...	5 6 1
	Bhur	187	441	1 11 0	103	303	3 0 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 9		
	"	120	340	2 6 0	55	223	4 1 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	3 13 5		
TOTAL CHAHI		3,915	10,744	2 12 0	2,030	8,580	4 4 0	5 5 6	3 14 0	3 0 0	5 3 3		
Dabri	Chiknot	1,029	2,640	2 9 0	689	2,334	3 6 0	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	3 11 4		
	Matkyar	712	1,177	1 10 0	306	848	2 12 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 13 8		
	"	164	639	2 4 0	39	99	2 9 0	...	...	1 12 0	2 13 6
	Bhur	140	292	2 1 0	45	101	2 4 0	3 0 0	...	...	3 0 0
	"	128	65	0 8 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	2 0 0
TOTAL DABRI		2,173	4,543	2 1 0	1,079	3,382	3 2 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	3 9 3		
Barani	Chiknot	1,083	1,527	1 7 0	373	825	2 3 0	2 8 0	...	...	...
	Matkyar	10,886	16,871	1 9 0	3,749	9,360	2 11 0	2 0 0	...	...	...
	"	9,509	9,313	1 0 0	1,324	2,415	1 13 0	1 8 0	...	...	...
	Bhur	6,691	6,178	0 15 0	1,952	3,083	1 9 0	1 0 0	...	...	...
	"	3,178	2,304	0 12 0	245	329	1 1 0	0 12 0	...	...	...
TOTAL BARANI		31,847	36,273	1 3 0	7,613	16,612	2 3 0	1 10 0	...	...	...

These figures prove how erroneous were the figures of 1896-97. If the average rent rates of that year for each class of soil were applied to the present cultivated area, the total assets would come to only Rs. 2,37,541, and the State share to only Rs. 1,58,360. Whereas if we apply the rent rates ascertained in 1898 after careful personal enquiry in a number of representative villages, the total assets come to Rs. 3,67,239, and the State share to Rs. 2,44,826, or more than 50 per cent. above the 1896-97 figures.

In individual villages extraordinarily high rents were found for fancy plots, *e.g.*, in Bambora Rs. 21 per *bigah*, while in Harsoli, Nurnagar, Baskirpalnagar, Bedaka and Bambora, *chahi*, rents were found to range from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 10 per *bigah*, in Alamdika a considerable area of *dahri* was based for Rs. 6-8-0 per *bigah*, while in Pur, Nangal, Harsoli, etc., *barani* rents ranged from Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 4-8-0. In the jagir villages of Girwas, Khodina and Kherla *chahi* rents were found to be Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 6 per *bigah* respectively, and *barani* rents in the latter Rs. 3 per *bigah*. During my village inspections I took particular pains to ascertain and verify the actual rents, and am satisfied that the average rents deduced from selected villages are fairly representative of the whole. To extend the special enquiry to all estates would with the inadequate staff at my command, have been impossible. Taking these rent rates as a guide to the total net assets, after comparison with the rent rates deduced from the produce estimate, I made considerable changes in some of them, raising the *chahi* and *dahri* rates and considerably lowering the rates for the poorer *barani* soils, according to my estimate of their relative values. So that while the final result remains almost the same, the rates by which it is arrived at, are placed in their proper gradation. The total cash rent net assets according to the assumed rents shown in the last four columns of the statement is Rs. 3,68,706, and the State share by this standard comes to Rs. 2,45,801. This corresponds fairly closely with the estimate deduced from the rents in kind, *viz.*, Rs. 2,54,782.

111. In the remaining three tahsils the rent rates deduced from the khataunis of 1896-97, *i.e.*, the rents as stated by the zamindars and not specially verified work out as—

three tahsils.

25—

Class of soil.	Ramgarh.	GOVINDGARH.		Lachmangarh.	
		Chak I.	Chak II.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Chahi	Chiknot	3 10 0	5 12 0	...	Rs. A. P. 3 3 0
	Mattyar I	3 13 0	4 4 2	3 13 4	3 8 0
	" II	2 13 0	...	3 8 0	2 2 0
	Bhur I	2 1 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	6 8 0
	" II	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	1 6 0
	Average Chahi	3 9 10	4 6 1	3 12 6	3 4 6
		3 10 0	4 4 0	...	2 3 0
Dahri	Mattyar I	2 15 0	4 4 0	...	2 0 0
	" II	3 0 0	...	...	...
	Bhur I	3 1 0	...	...	...
	" II	2 0 0	...	...	...
	Average Dahri	3 5 8	4 4 0	...	2 2 4
		2 5 0	3 2 4	...	1 11 0
		2 11 0	3 1 9	2 2 2	1 5 0
Barani	" II	1 9 0	2 7 10	1 8 0	1 3 0
	Bhur I	1 8 0	1 4 0	2 5 0	1 2 0
	" II	1 3 0	0 15 0	...	1 0 0
	Average Barani	1 12 11	3 8 6	1 15 0	1 4 0

and the total net assets obtained by applying these rates to the total cultivated area and the State share deducted from this for each tahsil—

Tahsil.	Total net assets. Rs.	State share. Rs.
Ramgarh	2,70,068	1,80,045
Govindgarh	1,17,934	78,623
Lachmangarh	2,08,255	1,38,837

As already stated the data are erroneous and the result untrustworthy. So, as in Kishengarh, both have to be corrected.

No special enquiry as to rents was made last *rabi*, but in the course of village inspection, both the Superintendent and myself endeavoured as far as possible to ascertain the competitive cash rents by comparison with rents in *mafi*, *jagir* or *istamrar* villages, estates managed *kham*, rents of State lands, etc.

112. Taking Ramgarh first, the *istamrar* village of Manglishpura, which is perhaps a little above the average, is held entirely by cash-paying tenants-at-will.

Rent rates in Ramgarh.

The rents average—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mattyar I—Chahi	5	11	0	...		
Barani	2	8	0	to	3	4 0

or about 50 per cent. above the average *chahi* and *barani* rents for the tahsil as recorded in the khataunis.

Taking representative villages where the rents have been specially attested by the Superintendent, we find the average rent rates to be—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Chahi—{ Chiknot . . . . .	...			} Tikri	4	8	0
{ Mattyar I . . . . .	...					
Nangla—Balya	4	12	0	Ramgarh	6	8	0
Bandoli	5	0	0	Rasulpur	5	8	0
Alawalpur	5	4	0	Mobarikpur	7	0	0
Bamani Khara	5	0	0	Kotah Kalan	6	12	0
Chahi—{ Bhur I . . . . .	...			} Ramgarh	3	2	0
{ Bhur II . . . . .	...					
Kherli	6	0	0	Naugaun Rs. 3.			
Chiknot dahri—Khilora . . . . .	...			Mundpur	3	8	0
Barodh	4	0	0	{ Rasulpur	5	0	0
Bandoli							
Mobarakpur							
				{ Baramda			
Dahri barishi—Baghori	4	0	0	Sareta	4	8	0
				Nangla Bahya, Rs. 5.			

Barani Chiknot and Mattyar, in 18 estates the rents average from Rs. 2-14-0 to Rs. 4.

Barani Mattyar II, in 15 estates the rents vary from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3-12-0.

Barani Bhur I, in 7 estates the rent ranges from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 3-2-0

Barani Bhur II, in 7 estates the rent averages from Rs. 1-1-0 to Rs. 2-4-0.

After considering all the data available, the following rent rates were found to fairly represent the letting values of the different classes of soil—

Class of soil.	CHAHÍ.				DAHÍL.				Barani.
	Permanent.		Tempo- rary.	Average.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Average.	
	Masonry wells.	Others.							
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chiknot . . .	6 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	...	4 4 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	...	3 0 0
Mattyar I . .	...	...	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0
„ II . . .	4 8 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	...	3 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	...	1 11 0
Bhur I . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0
„ II . . .	3 8 0	2 12 0	1 4 0	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	0 12 0
Average Chahi . .	5 13 10	4 9 5	3 9 10	5 0 0	4 2 4	3 5 11	2 7 10	3 11 5	2 1 10

The rates assumed agree pretty closely with the average rent in standard villages except in the case of the inferior *barani* soils, *viz.*, *Mattyar* II and *Bhur*, which being very precarious and often unsown in bad years, I have kept purposely low, and in the case of *Bhur* II, much lower than even the *Khatauni* averages for the whole tahsil seem to justify. The net assets obtained by applying these rent rates to the areas of 1897-98 come to Rs. 3,25,588, and the State share at two-thirds to Rs. 2,17,059, which is considerably less than the estimate derived from kind rents Rs. 2,40,018.

113. In Govindgarh competitive cash rents are more common than else-

Rent rates in Govindgarh.

where owing to the density of the population, and could not be so easily concealed, so the net assets based even on the *Khatauni* rents come out comparatively high, and the State share calculated from them would give an increase of about Rs. 2,000 on the present demand. This however does not fairly represent the enhancement, which the State can claim. In three representative villages taken in Chak I, *viz.*, Barbara, Dhabri and Rambas, the average *chahi* rents were Rs. 4-8-0, Rs. 6-0-0, and Rs. 8-8-0 respectively, and temporary *chahi* usually rents for Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. *Chiknot* barani Rs. 3-8-0, *Mattyar* I, Rs. 2-9-0 to Rs. 4-0-0, *Mattyar* II, Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 3-2-0, while there is practically no *bhur* in this circle.

In mafi villages and holdings *chahi* rents vary from Rs. 4-13-0 to Rs. 8-2-0, *barani* from Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 2-14-0, and on lands owned by the State. *Chahi* rents run from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 5-12-0, and *barani* from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-13-0. In Circle II rents are appreciably lower. At last settlement the standard rent rates assumed in the three circles then formed were—

Soil.		Bara chahi.	Bara barani.	Chiknot.	Mattyar.	Bhur—I.	Bhur—II.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dabri.	Chak—I . . .	4 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
	Chak—II . . .	4 4 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 2 0
	Chak—III . . .	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0

Land in this tahsil is always in demand, and rarely remains fallow. The following rates appear to be justified by actual rents—

Class of soil.		CHAHÍ.				DAHRI.				Barapl.
		PERMANENT OF		Tempo- rary,	Average	Present.	Former.	Barishl	Average.	
		Masonry wells	Others.							
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Chiknot	{ Circle—I .	6 8 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	..	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	3 0 0
	{ „ II .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Mattyar—I	{ „ II .	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	...	5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	3 0 0
	{ „ I .	5 4 0	3 12 0	2 8 0		...	...	...	...	2 8 0
Mattyar—II	{ „ I .	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
	{ „ II .	4 4 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	...	..	...	...	...	1 14 0
Bhur—I	{ „ I .	4 4 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0
	{ „ II .	...	3 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0
Bhur—II	{ „ I .	4 4 0	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
	{ „ II .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	{ Circle—I .	6 7 8	4 11 3	3 6 11	5 7 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 13 0	2 13 5
	{ „ II .	5 3 3	3 11 5	2 11 0	3 14 7	...	...	...	...	2 4 5
	{ Circle—I and II. }	6 0 0	4 2 7	3 0 10	4 12 9	...	..	...	...	2 8 11

The net asset arrived at by these rent rates come to Rs. 1,26,518 as compared with Rs. 1,17,934 by the Khatauni rents of 1896-97, and the State share by this standard to Rs. 84,346.

As compared with the Khatauni rents which are less unreliable here than in other tahsils, the *chahi* and *dahri* rents now assumed are somewhat higher, and the barani rents lower in Circle I and higher in Circle II, but all round the difference in this tahsil—about 7 per cent.—between the two sets of rent rates is not considerable.

The cash rent estimate is however very much lower than that based on the produce estimate, *viz.*, Rs. 1,05,480.

114. In Lachmangarh the Khatauni rents work out very low, partly because here, as elsewhere, they were not correctly stated, partly because owing to paucity of hands there is little competition for land and rents are consequently low in comparison with other tahsils; lower in fact than the difference in soil, rainfall, etc., would seem to justify. There was also more difficulty here in getting data for estimating the true competitive rent. There are many jagir villages, but the Thakur Jagirdars were reluctant to produce their accounts, and their records too were inaccurate. We have therefore to fall back upon the specially verified rents of specimen villages which yield the following results:—

Chiknot chahi, cash rents in 11 selected estates vary from Rs. 2-15-0 in Harsana to Rs. 6 in Laili; *Mattyar I chahi*, in 16 estates the rent runs from Rs. 2-2-0 in Jarla to Rs. 6-14-0 in Baroda Meo.

Chiknot dahri in 3 estates averaged Rs. 2-0-0, Rs. 2-3-0 and Rs. 2-12-6 respectively; *Mattyar dahri* the same, and up to Rs. 2-15-0 in Bichgaun.

Chiknot barani in three villages has an average of slightly over Rs. 2-0, and *Mattyar* in 15 estates varied from Rs. 1-4-0 in Gaunri to Rs. 3-8-0 in Saidka. *Bhur I* in 8 villages averages from Re. 1-0-0 to 1-12-0 and *Bhur II* about Re. 1-0-0.

In the mafi estate of Napa Para the average rent for *Mattyar I chahi* (161 bigahs) is Rs. 5-6-6, while the barani land was let as low as one rupee per bigah.

The rent rates finally fixed upon as representing the average letting value of each class of soil were—

Kind of land.	CHAHIL.				DAHRI,			Barahi.	Average.	Barahi.
	PERMANENT CHAHIL OF		Tempo- rary	Average.	Present.	Nahri.	Former.			
	Masonry wells.	Others.								
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Chiknot . .	4 12 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	...	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	...	2 0 0
Mattyar I . .	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
" II . .	4 4 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 0
Bhur—I . .	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0
" II . .	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0
Average . .	4 13 6	3 11 10	3 5 1	4 9 1	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 13 7	1 10 8

A separate rate has been fixed for the *nahri* area attached to the Ghât canal. As it pays Re 1-0 0 per bigah per watering, the rate must of course be below that for present *dahri* in which the water charge is included in the assessment. The rent rate fixed Rs. 2-12-0 is therefore the same as for former *dahri*. Comparing the rates now assumed with the averages struck from the Khatauni rents, it will be seen that for all but the poorest class of *barani*—Bhur II—they are considerably higher.

Compared with the adjoining tahsils of Govindgarh and Ramgarh they are however very moderate, and they are I think justified by the rents of selected specimen villages, though the data available are not as full as might be desired. The net assets by the assumed rent rates came to Rs. 2,79,756 against Rs. 2,08,255 by the Khatauni and rents, and the State's share by this standard to Rs. 1,86,504, which is fairly close to the net assets worked by kind rents Rs. 1,94,133.

115. In working out the net assets according to cash rents, I have left out of consideration the large proportion of the cultivated area (paragraph 105) ranging from 8·5 per cent. in Kishengarh to 32 per cent. in Govindgarh held at owner's rates, as well as the land held on still more favourable terms, *i.e.*, free of rent or at rents less than the village rates. Much of the land held at owner's rates is in the occupancy either (1) of shareholders cultivating one another's holdings, *e.g.*, where owners hold in several estates, as often happens in the Mewat, one owner makes over his land in the State in which he is non-resident to a resident co-sharer, and *vice versa*, each paying only the revenue; or of (2) old tenants (Kashtkar Kadim) who either have rights of occupancy, or are allowed to go on cultivating as at settlement paying only the Government demand, or of (3) tenants holding the inferior lands and paying for them at the same rate as owners do for the superior.

I think it may be assumed that is the feeling that the State takes only a two-thirds share of the rental gains ground, and the distinction between owner and tenant becomes more marked, the owners will, as they have done within the last 30 years in most Punjab districts, more and more assert their claims to receive a profit rent from all but occupancy or specially privileged tenants such as village menials holding on favourable terms in return for their services.

This tendency would no doubt have proceeded more rapidly since Major Powlett's settlement, had it not been arrested by the famine of 1877-78, one result of which was to create a great competition for tenants to work the land and to allow them to hold on lenient terms.

What Mr. Channing wrote 20 years ago of Gurgaon (page 71, Settlement Report) applies now almost exactly in Alwar.

"Hitherto the great majority of the tenants paying at cash rents have been holding at customary privileged rents, which had their origin in the days when land was plenty and cultivators were few (I would rather derive its origin from the time when the State absorbed all the profits of cultivation leaving no margin for non-cultivating owner.)

During the last few years however and especially since the announcement of the new assessments, there has been a marked tendency on the part of the owners to insist on their right to receive larger rents."

I have little doubt that in Alwar the same results will follow, and indications of it are already appearing in the form of applications to eject tenants who refuse to pay an enhanced rent. Hitherto occupancy tenants in Alwar have rarely paid any *malikana* or profit rent to the owners over and above the Government demand. In deciding claims for occupancy rights, I have frequently, where they are now being established for the first time, directed that the occupancy tenants shall pay *malikana* at the rate of 1 to 3 annas per rupee. This is not a very heavy burden on the tenants compared with the increased security they will enjoy, while it makes the grant of such rights less obnoxious to the owners, and it marks the fact that the share of the produce taken by the State leaves a margin of profit to the non-cultivating owner.

Finally before leaving this question of rent, it has to be borne in mind that in these tahsils where there is a strong peasant proprietary, they naturally retain the most fertile and best cultivated lands in their own hands, and the tenant cultivation, from which the cash rents have been worked out, is often on the poorer soils.

CHAPTER VIII.

RATES OF PREVIOUS SETTLEMENT AND REASONS FOR INCREASING PRESENT DEMAND.

116. The total assessment and the incidence of previous settlements has been shown in paragraph 31. The incidence per cultivated bigah of the successive assessments is reproduced here, but the figures for the 3 and 10 years' settlements cannot be vouched for.

Tahsil.	INCIDENCE OF					1896-97.
	3 years' settlement, 1859-1861.		10 years' settlement, 1862-1872.		Summary settlement, 1872-1876.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Kishengarh	1	1 9	1	4 4	...	1 7 9 1 7 5
Ramgarh	2	5 1	2	8 10	...	1 14 4 1 14 6
Govindgarh	2	3 2	2	7 6	...	1 15 7 1 14 10
Lachmangarh	1	5 0	1	10 6	...	1 8 10 1 8 5

For the 3 years, 10 years and summary settlements no rates were worked out and even at last settlements, though rent rates were framed for each village, no general rates were framed for any tahsil except Govindgarh and these have been quoted in paragraph 113.

To arrive at the actual rates of last settlement I have taken from the assessment note books the area and net assets shown in each estate for each class of soil (according to the rent rates adopted), totalled these for each tahsil, so obtaining the net assets for the whole tahsil and for each class of soil, divided the total *nikasi* for each class of soil by the total area of that soil, to find the average *nikasi* or rent rate for that soil, and then comparing the total *nikasi* for the tahsil with the total assessment imposed (see paragraph 37) reduced the *rent*, rates in the same proportion to ascertain the actual *revenue* rates for each class of soil. Thus if the average rent rate for *chahi chiknot* was Rs. 5, and the share of the *nikasi* taken in the while tahsil was 75 per cent., the revenue rate for *chahi chiknot* is taken as $\frac{3}{4}$ of Rs. 5 or 3-12-0. The revenue rates thus deduced for each tahsil are shown in the following table. The average incidence differs slightly from that shown in paragraph 37 owing to transfer of estates, etc.

Tahsil.	CHIKNOT.			MATTYAR I.			MATTYAR II.			BUDH I.			BUDH II.			Average.
	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	
Kishengarh .	Rs. A. P. 3 5 11	Rs. A. P. 2 2 7	Rs. A. P. 1 10 7	Rs. A. P. 3 1 1	Rs. A. P. 1 12 4	Rs. A. P. 1 13 2	Rs. A. P. 1 11 4	Rs. A. P. 1 7 5	Rs. A. P. 1 0 5	Rs. A. P. 2 11 9	Rs. A. P. 1 6 8	Rs. A. P. 0 13 0	Rs. A. P. 3 10 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 0 9 10	Rs. A. P. 1 7 8
Ramgarh .	3 5 8	Chiknot I, Rs. 2-14-0. Chiknot II, Rs. 2-7-1.	1 13 11	3 7 10	2 7 3	1 10 7	3 5 3	1 15 0	1 6 10	2 15 3	1 11 3	0 15 10	3 4 2	1 11 8	0 11 4	1 14 3
Chik I .	3 14 4	3 3 3	2 0 1	3 12 8	3 3 2	1 13 9	...	...	...	4 0 9	...	1 6 2	...	...	1 2 4	2 2 0
" II .	3 2 6	...	1 13 9	3 4 0	2 0 0	1 9 4	...	2 3 4	1 8 7	3 2 1	...	1 2 3	3 0 0	...	0 14 7	1 10 4
Total .	3 10 6	3 3 3	1 15 9	3 8 9	3 2 5	1 12 0	...	2 3 4	1 9 2	3 5 7	...	1 3 7	2 13 6	...	0 15 11	1 14 0
Lochragarh .	3 6 0	...	1 9 5	3 3 4	1 9 11	1 4 1	2 14 1	1 3 6	1 0 0	2 13 0	0 14 10	0 13 6	2 15 4	2 0 0	0 10 11	1 8 11

The incidence of the revenue in the year 1896-97 is practically the same as that of Major Powlett's final assessment, except in Govindgarh where the decrease of 9 pies per bigah is due to the transfer of some rich highly assessed estates to Bhartpur.

As compared with the 3 years' settlement the incidence has risen considerably in Kishengarh and Lachmangarh and fallen off largely in the other two tahsils, and as compared with the 10 years' settlement it has risen in Kishengarh, fallen off in the remaining three. In these it is however almost certain that the 10 years' assessments were at the time very heavy and could not have been paid, were it not for the great increase in cultivation and wells during the currency of the settlement.

117. As bearing on this point and also on the pitch of his own assessment Major Powlett's view of the standard of previous assessments and of his own. I quote the following from a letter of Major Powlett's (No. 74, dated 18th October 1873).:—

"I propose that my assessment should be based on 66 per cent. of the *nikasis*, plus 2 per cent. cesses. I justify the levy of as much as this by the fact that the State up to the time of Major Impey's settlement aimed at taking all in excess of what would furnish a bare subsistence to the actual cultivators, indeed the assessment of the last settlement itself was at first very heavy and public opinion in Alwar is not now prepared to yield as much to the zamindar as under British administration. A distinct surrender of more than 30 per cent. is thought very liberal. It is worth remembering that the Maharaja was very angry with Major Impey for what he considered Major Impey's unnecessary light assessment of Jhundoli (but which was at the time a very heavy assessment) and he publicly charged him with disregard of the interests of the State and with being generous with what was not his own. It is notorious that the Maharao contemplated compensating himself on the expiry of the settlement for what he thought was the undue liberality of 10 years before.

Probably every Native State regards the cultivating class as one which it is vain to conciliate by moderation and kindness, and this view has the sanction of Ram Chandra himself in the saying '*rayat kisi ka nahin*.' So expedient, in the interests of the people themselves, do I think it to guard against giving the impression of undue generosity to the villages, that I have in many cases where over-assessed villages were not clearly in distress contended myself with granting a measure of relief, substantial indeed, but one which still left the jama in excess of two-thirds the assets. The result will, I believe, satisfy influential opinion in the State, and at the same time place the people in a much better position than they would have been, had the settlement been made by Raj official under the direction of an average Alwar Chief."

118. I have given this quotation at length, not only because of its historical interest, but because it expresses in wise and lucid language the necessity of giving weight to local opinion in dealing with the assessment of Native States. No doubt official public opinion has advanced considerably in Alwar since these remarks were written. By all accounts, the late Maharaja Mangal Singh, who reigned from 1876 to 1892, regarded the contentment of the ryots as the foundation of the prosperity of his State, and so far from harassing them with the petty exactions and "benevolences" so common in a Native State, he signalled the first years of his rule by foregoing on the occasion of his marriage the "neota" or marriage cess (estimated to yield 3½ lakhs) to which all classes were bound to contribute according to their means, and in subsequent years further lightened the burdens of his people by abolishing all the "begar" and other impositions which weighed heavily of them. The result is that the Alwar zamindars are now as secure in the possession of their rights, and as safe from illegal exactions as their neighbours in British territory, and though the standard of assessment is much higher, it aims at leaving 30 per cent. of the net assets in possession of the owners, whereas 30 years ago the State took the whole. It may here be explained that the extra demand on account of cesses which in the Punjab comes to about 20 per cent. on the land revenue, is in Alwar only 3 per cent. Before last settlement it was fixed at 2 per cent. for schools and dispensaries by Maharao Sheodan Singh. In 1896 an extra cess of 8 annas per cent. was imposed for arboriculture. It is now proposed to change this into a cess of 1 per cent. for roads and roadside trees, thus making a total of 3 per cent. for cesses. Lambar-dars will as before receive from the State 3 per cent. on collections (the rate was formerly only 2 per cent. in Lachmangarh, but the Council have now sanctioned 3 per cent. as in other tahsils), and the Patwaris are also paid by the State.

Under the present administration of the State carried on during the minority of His Highness the Maharaja by the Political Agent and Council, while there is no desire to squeeze the zamindars unduly, there is a feeling that the State has a right to profit by the undoubted improvement which, in spite of temporary checks, has taken place in the condition of the agricultural community during the last 22 years—an improvement due in great measure to the aid given by the State for sinking wells and other agricultural improvements.

119. In this connection I may remark that as Takavi for construction of wells is always given free of interest, I do not propose to exempt land attached to such wells from assessment at irrigated rates. In paragraph 4 of the Government of India letter dealing with Major Jennings' preliminary report, it is stated that this was done by Major Powlett, and the same system should be followed now. But in Major Powlett's reports I cannot find any clear statement of this policy, and in his village assessments there is certainly nothing to show, that he gave any such indulgence, which under the circumstances of the case is not warranted, and which the zamindars have never thought of claiming. The interest charged— $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum—on such advances in British districts is roughly equivalent to the remission given in exempting such lands from chahi rates for 20 years; where no interest is charged there is no reason for the remission, and in Alwar new wells are nearly always constructed wholly or partly with Takavi advances.

120. This however is a matter of detail. As to the general question of the extent to which enhancement was justified Major Jennings in his report for the whole State estimating an increase of—

3 per cent. in area cultivated;
10 „ „ „ irrigated;
30 per cent. in prices;

and taking into consideration the improved agriculture and growth of more valuable crops, thought that an all-round enhancement of 20 per cent. or 4 lakhs for the whole State would be a moderate one, and the Council were of opinion that an even greater enhancement might be fairly taken. The Government of India while agreeing that the general basis of the last settlement, *viz.*, two-thirds assets generally, and half assets from Rajputs and Chauthbut holdings should be maintained, considered that the forecast required reconsideration, and that only a moderate increase of assessment should be imposed, but added that when a village pays the present demand with ease, it need not be reduced merely because it is over the standard rates.

121. In these four tahsils the complete data now available show that the increase per cent. in cultivated area (paragraph 70), masonry wells (paragraph 10), chahi area (paragraph 70), ploughs (paragraph 77), prices (paragraph 86) since last settlement has been—

Tahsil.	INCREASE IN					
	Cultivation	Wells.	Laos.	Chahi area.	Ploughs.	Prices.
Kishengargh . . .	2.5	13	18	15	43	18
Ramgarh . . .	4	44	56	23	10	15
Govindgarh . . .	Nil.	42	61	37	22	20
Lachmangarh . . .	Nil.	18	30	13	14	25

So that assuming Major Powlett's assessment to have been a moderate one at the time, and the tract to have suffered no serious agricultural disasters since, an increase of 20 per cent. now, though heavy, would not be excessive. Major Powlett's assessment was however in my opinion (paragraph 37) decidedly heavy in Ramgarh and Lachmangarh, and comparatively moderate in Kishengarh and Govindgarh, while the whole tract, but especially Lachmangarh, was severely tried by the disastrous famine of 1877-78. In the light of these facts, and of the present condition of the tract as ascertained by a village to village inspection, the share of the theoretical net assets, as ascertained in Chapters VI and VII, which the State should now take, will be discussed in the following chapter.

CHAPTER IX.—Part I.

STANDARDS AND ESTIMATES OF THE NEW ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT PROPOSED.

122. The various estimates available for determining the future assessment are shown in the following table :—
Estimates of the new assessment.

Standard.		Kishengarh.	Ramgarh.	Govindgarh.	Lachmangarh.
	Present demand	213,181	203,083	76,411	173,754
A	Applying the all-round final rates of last settlement to present area.	215,152	201,176	75,633	177,454
B	Do. adding increase of prices	257,754	232,923	94,606	210,426
C	Applying the actual rates of last settlement	250,677	223,684	86,885	189,290
D	Do. adding for the increase of prices (Chapter IV).	293,279	255,436	105,858	234,262
E	Taking one-fourth of the produce (Chapter V.)	251,343	232,634	103,362	193,623
F	According to kind rents, State share being two-thirds of owner's share (Chapter VI).	254,782	240,018	105,480	191,133
G	According to Khatauni cash rents, State share being two-thirds of owner's share (Chapter VII).	158,360	180,045	78,623	198,887
H	According to the assumed competitive cash rents (Chapter VII).	244,826	217,059	84,346	186,504

The applicability of these estimates may now be discussed *seriatim*, it being premised that the present demand is *now* paid in ordinary years with ease and punctuality except in certain villages in Lachmangarh, and that the total balances due since 1878-79, not including any that may have been realised last rabi, are—

	Rs.
Kishengarh	60,371
Ramgarh	1,25,028
Govindgarh	16,175
Lachmangarh	2,39,012

123. A. The all-round rates of last settlement would bring out a slight increase in Kishengarh and Lachmangarh, a slight decrease in the other two tahsils. Moreover the standard does not take account of the increase of prices and of irrigated area, the proportion of which to total area is higher now than at last settlement.

B. To increase it in proportion to the total increase of prices—15 to 25 per cent. in the various tahsils—would be unfair as there has also been a rise in the

cost of production, and some allowance must be made for improvement in the standard of comfort which is at present rather low as compared with British districts and which it should be the aim of a well regulated State to encourage.

C. The application of the soil rates of last settlement would give a large enhancement in Kishengarh, and a substantial one in the other tahsils. This enhancement so far as it is based upon an increase of cultivation or of chahi or dahri area is quite justifiable. The increase which might be taken into account under these heads would roughly be (see paragraphs 71 and 72) as follows:—Kishengarh 2·5 per cent. increase in cultivation.

	Rs.
At all-round rates	=5,345
3,404 bigahs increase in chahi at Rs. 1-12-0 per bigah—the difference between chahi and barani rates	=5,957
TOTAL	11,302
Ramgarh—4 per cent. increase in cultivation	=8,123
2,388 bigahs increase in chahi at Rs. 1-12-0	=4,079
TOTAL	12,202
 Govindgarh—1,741 bigahs increase in chahi from barani at Rs. 2-0-0	 =3,482
Lachmangarh—2,168 increase in chahi at Rs. 2-0-0	=4,326

The *dahri* irrigation has increased only in Kishengarh, and is probably not so effective now in Ramgarh and Lachmangarh as at last settlement (paragraphs 72-74). The increase under this head is however mainly due to the fresh classification of soils *Chiknot*, *Mattyar* and *Bhur*, the result of which has been to add to the area of superior soils, at the expense of the inferior and more lightly assessed (paragraph 16), and this of course does not indicate an improvement in the soils themselves, but a difference in their classification. Hence this estimate is not a very safe guide.

D. The same remarks, as well as those under B, apply to estimate D, and the enhancement which it would bring out is out of the question.

The standards E and F based respectively on one-fourth of the gross produce of the year 1897-98 (allowing for fodder and failed crops) and on two-thirds of the owners' net share deduced from rents in kind, agree very closely and are the result of careful enquiry.

Any estimates, however elaborately worked out, based on a number of uncertain factors—in which there is room for wide difference of opinion—*e.g.*, the outturn of crops, their money value, etc., cannot be considered satisfactory until tested by comparison with some absolute and certain data. In the present instance these are the cash rents.

G. The cash rents stated by the zamindars being quite unreliable, except in Govindgarh, we have to fall back upon the competitive cash rents—standard H—based in Kishengarh on the special enquiry made last rabi, and in the other tahsils, on the data supplied by selected villages in which the figures were especially tested by the Superintendent. This estimate in Kishengarh and Lachmangarh agree pretty closely with E and F—though as might be expected it comes out lower. In Ramgarh it comes out a good deal, and in Govindgarh considerably lower.

124. After carefully weighing all the facts suggested by the above theoretical standards and testing them by the practical knowledge of these tahsils gained by the Superintendents and myself during our inspections, I consider that the future

assessment should be something close to standard II—the assumed competitive cash rents, and I therefore propose in round figures the following assessment for each tahsil.

Tahsils.	Proposed Jama.	Present Jama.	INCREASE.		Incidence.
			Total.	Per cent.	
					Rs. A. P.
Kishengarh .	238,000	213,181	24,819	12	1 10 3
Ramgarh .	220,000	203,083	16,917	8.4	2 1 1
Govindgarh .	86,000	76,411	9,589	12	2 2 8
Lachmangarh .	186,000	173,754	12,246	7	1 10 0
Total .	730,000	666,429	63,571	9.5	1 12 0

The enhancement is greatest in Kishengarh which I consider the most prosperous and lightly assessed tahsil, and in Govindgarh which has great natural fertility and was let off lightly at last settlement. In Ramgarh the enhancement proposed is moderate, because the old assessment was very high at the time, and allowance must be made for the uncertainty of the *dahri* floods. The same remarks apply to Lachmangarh, where the *dahri* is still more uncertain, and many villages have never recovered quite from the famine of 1877-78, and are still hampered with heavy balances. In fact I should not have proposed so large an enhancement were it not that—(1) Lachmangarh has a large area of good culturable land much of which is sure to be broken up soon after the assessments are given out; and (2) I intend to propose the remission of the most of the arrears.

The all-round enhancement of 9.5 per cent. may appear small compared with the forecast, 20 per cent., but this was considered by the Government of India to be oversanguine, and the enhancement in the eastern tahsils is likely to be greater as they were more leniently assessed at last settlement and suffered less from the famine.

The total assessment as now proposed are of course only in the rough, and the detail village assessments when worked out may give a difference of one or two thousand rupees per tahsil one way or the other. The proposed demand is slightly above the competitive cash rent half assets in Ramgarh and Govindgarh, agrees with it in Lachmangarh and falls 3 per cent. short of it in Kishengarh. An addition of 3 per cent. must however be made in each tahsil for cesses.

I do not think it will be necessary to take any considerable part of the enhancement now proposed in the form of progressive assessments, but should it appear excessive in any estate, this will be arranged in the distribution by villages.

125. The rates proposed to bring out the above total assessments, are based on two-thirds of the kind rent rates (Chapter VI) and cash rent rates (Chapter VII) already worked out for soils. These rates, the area to which they are to be applied, and the financial results derived from them are shown in detail in Appendix F, and a summary of this is given in the annexed form.

Taluk.	CHAHIL.				DAHRI.				BARANI.				DEMAND.				
	PERMANENT OF		Tempo- rary.	Average.	Present.	Former nahri.	Barishi.	Average.	Chiknot.	MATTAR.		BHUR.		Average.	By these rates.	Incidence of.	
	Masonry wells.	Others.								I	II	I	II				
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Kishengarh	3 6 0	2 7 0	1 15 0	3 5 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 3 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 1 0	2,36,783	1 10 1
Ramgarh	3 15 0	2 14 0	2 7 0	3 6 0	2 15 0	2 6 0	2 3 0	2 11 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	1 5 6	2,19,370	2 1 0
Chak I	4 2 0	3 3 0	2 8 0	3 9 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 2 9	2 3 0	2 3 0	1 10 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	2 1 4	54,470	2 8 8
" II	3 8 0	2 8 0	1 15 0	2 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	...	...	1 7 9	31,819	1 12 1
Total	3 14 8	2 13 0	2 3 5	3 3 1	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 2 9	2 3 0	1 14 8	1 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	1 12 7	86,269	2 2 11
Lachimgarh	3 4 0	2 9 0	2 3 0	3 1 0	2 3 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 13 9	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 11 0	0 7 0	1 1 10	1,86,317	1 10 2

Govindgarh

The financial results yielded by these rates, in which for simplicity I have avoided fractions of an anna, do not exactly agree with the *jamās* proposed in round numbers for each tahsil, but the difference is inconsiderable. These rates are I think not only justified by the cash and kind rents but by applying them to average estates, they work out satisfactorily. They are compared with the soil rates of last settlement in the following table:—

Tahsil.	Detail.	CHUKROT I, II.			MATYAR I.			MATYAR II.			DHUR I.			DHUR II.			Incidence	REMARKS.
		Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.		
Kishengarh		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
	Former	3 5 11	2 2 7	1 10 7	3 1 1	1 13 4	1 13 3	2 11 4	1 7 5	1 0 5	2 11 9	1 6 8	0 13 0	3 1 0	...	0 9 10	1 7 8	
	Present	3 7 0	2 5 0	1 12 0	3 7 0	2 6 0	1 6 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	0 14 0	2 11 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	1 10 1	
		3 5 8	2 13 3	1 14 11	3 7 10	2 7 3	1 10 7	3 5 3	1 15 0	1 6 10	2 15 3	1 11 3	0 15 10	3 4 2	1 11 8	0 11 4	1 14 3	
Rangarh	Former	3 5 0	2 13 0	2 0 0	3 9 0	2 11 0	1 10 0	2 11 0	2 1 0	1 2 0	2 7 0	2 1 0	0 11 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	2 1 4	
	Present	3 14 4	3 3 3	2 0 1	3 12 8	3 3 2	1 13 9	...	...	...	4 0 9	...	1 6 2	...	...	1 2 4	2 4 0	
	Former	3 11 0	3 3 0	2 3 0	3 10 0	3 3 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	...	1 10 0	1 10 0	...	0 14 0	1 7 0	...	0 10 0	2 8 8	
	Present	3 2 6	...	1 13 9	3 4 0	2 0 0	1 9 4	...	2 3 2	1 8 7	3 2 1	...	1 2 3	3 0 0	...	0 14 7	1 10 7	
Govindgarh.	Former	...	...	...	2 12 0	...	1 10 0	2 1 0	...	1 4 0	1 6 0	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	1 13 1	
	Present	3 10 3	3 3 3	1 15 9	3 8 9	3 2 5	1 13 0	...	2 3 4	1 9 2	3 5 7	...	1 3 7	2 13 6	...	0 15 11	1 14 6	
	Former	3 11 0	3 3 0	2 3 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	1 15 0	2 3 0	...	1 6 0	1 8 0	...	0 14 0	1 7 0	...	0 10 0	2 2 11	
	Present	3 6 0	1 12 10	1 9 5	3 3 4	1 0 11	1 4 1	2 14 1	1 3 6	1 0 0	2 13 0	0 14 10	0 13 6	2 15 3	2 0 0	0 10 11	1 8 11	
Lachmangarh	Former	2 15 0	1 14 0	1 6 0	3 4 0	1 13 0	1 6 0	2 13 0	...	0 14 0	2 9 0	...	0 11 0	2 8 0	...	0 7 0	1 10 2	
	Present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Nahri area is included in Dahri (fractions of pias omitted).

126. In the adjoining Ferozpur tahsil of Gurgaon Mr. Channing's rates (page 51, Financial Commissioner's Review) converted into standard bigahs were—
Comparison with adjoining British districts.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chahi	2 3 0 to	1 9 0
Dabri	1 9 0 „	0 14 0
Barani	1 1 6 „	0 10 6
(other than Bhur)		
Bhur	0 11 3 „	0 8 9

and Colonel Wace considered these rates moderate.

To compare them with the rates now proposed for Alwar, they should first be increased by one-third on account of the difference in the standard of assessment which would give—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chahi	2 14 8 to	2 1 4
Dabri	2 1 4 „	1 10 8
Barani	1 7 6 „	0 14 0
Bhur	0 14 0 „	0 11 9

and if allowance also be made for the increase in prices within the last 20 years, and for the fact that cesses in Gurgaon are over 21 per cent. on the land revenue, and in Alwar only 3 per cent. the difference from the Alwar rates is not very considerable, except in the case of the Ramgrah *dabri*. This is, however, I believe far superior to the Ferozpur *dabri*.

A comparison with the adjoining districts of the North-West Provinces, where the theoretical half assets standard of assessment is more nearly approached than in the Punjab, would be more opposite. From the review already quoted I extract the following rates *per bigah* for irrigated and unirrigated land—

District.	Tahsil.	RATE PER BIGAH.			
		Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	
		Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Muthra	Jhewar	5 10 0	to 2 3 0	2 8 0	to 0 12 6
Aligarh	Khair	3 12 0	to 1 9 0	1 9 0	to 0 10 0

127. In the Kot Putli Tahsil of Jaipur adjoining the Alwar Tahsil of Bahror, assessed by Mr. A. L. Tucker, I. C. S., in 1888-89, his rates on *chahi* according to the Alwar bigah varied from Rs. 5-10-0 to Rs. 3 in the highly assessed villages, and from Rs. 3-8-9 to Rs. 1-14-0 in estates assessed at one-fourth of the produce—the State share in Alwar—while his barani rate varied Rs. 1-8-0 to 0-6-0 in the former group of villages, and from Rs. 0-15-0 to Rs. 0-4-0 in the latter. As regards soil, rainfall and produce these Alwar tahsils are very far superior to Kot Putli. As regards other parganas of Jaipur which adjoin these tahsils on the north and south, there are no data for comparison available, while comparison with Bhartpur on the eastern boundary, would yield no useful results, as a regular settlement is now being made there for the first time. I think, however, I am justified in saying that the rates and assessment proposed are moderate for a Native State, and do not exceed two-thirds of the net assets, though they probably approach it very closely.

128. The question of balances has now to be considered in connection with what has been said in paragraphs 46 and 47. These balances are chiefly due for the years immediately following the famine of 1877-78, when the village communities had not yet quite recovered from the shock. They might however have been largely avoided (at least in all tahsils but Lachmangarh) if the revenue administration had been more alert or efficient. Owing, however, to the loose system followed under which the balance of one year was never carried forward and shown in the demand of the next, the old balances have been generally lost sight of and the decision of the question how far they should be realised, has been left entirely to the Tahsildars, who in this respect enjoy a discretion as wide as the Financial Commissioner or Board of Revenue in British provinces. The inefficiency of the Tahsildars and the uncertainty as to the methods of distribution (paragraph 56) and collection, are largely responsible for the balances of the last 10 years, which are only considerable in Lachmangarh.

To forego these balances altogether would perpetuate the old system, by encouraging the zamindars to be dilatory in their payments; to endeavour to realise them in full, or on a scale approaching it, would be impossible without breaking down or seriously crippling the estates. Moreover, in many estates, these balances are due from owners who deserted after 1877-78, and though the transferees tacitly or expressly accepted liability, to enforce this now as regards the old balances would be impolitic and unjust. In many other estates the balances are due from particular sub-divisions or individual holdings which it will be a matter of great difficulty to ascertain correctly, while it would be unfair to saddle the whole estate with the responsibility. The Political Agent in para. 29 of his forecast report wrote,—

"Large arrears of revenue remained outstanding (after the famine of 1877-78), while the annual revenue demand could not be collected in full for several succeeding years. These arrears should have been struck off the registers long ago. It is however contemplated that at the completion of the present settlement the greater part of all the old outstanding balances should be finally written off."

Since then the State Council have agreed to commemorate Her Majesty's Jubilee to the remission of three out of the 9 lakhs of arrears in the State, and as about half of the total arrears are due from these 4 tahsils, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or a half of the total remission may be appropriated to liquidating these balances. Of this I would assign a lakh to Lachmangarh, Rs 35,000 to Ramgarh, and Rs. 15,000 to Kishengarh, leaving the amount to be otherwise disposed of at—

	Rs.
Kishengarh	45,371
Ramgarh	90,028
Govindgarh	16,175
Lachmangarh	1,39,012

Out of this, after giving consideration to the amounts already realised on account of old balances in each tahsil, and to the present condition, past history and future assessment of the estates from which these balances are due, I would propose to collect one lakh in instalments, distributed where necessary over the whole term of the new settlement, viz.—

	Rs.
Kishengarh	24,000
Ramgarh	40,000
Govindgarh	8,000
Lachmangarh	28,000

and remit the residue as irrecoverable, viz.—

	Rs.
Kishengarh	21,371
Ramgarh	50,028
Govindgarh	8,175
Lachmangarh	1,11,012*

* The remission might be associated with some State event either the recent marriage of His Highness the Maharaja or be held over till his installation.

The following statement illustrates the history of the balances in each tahsil and the proposals now made—

Tahsil.	Total balance from 1876-97.	Amount recovered up to kharib 1897.	REMITTED UP TO DATE.		Balance now due.	Number of villages in which due.	PROPOSED FOR REMISSION.		Proposed to be collected.
			On birth of Maharaja.	For over-assessment, etc.			As part of Jubilee remission.	As irrecoverable.	
Kishangarh .	255,579	101,478	85,653	5,077	60,371	33	15,000	21,371	24,000
Ramgarh .	344,850	82,087	78,694	59,041	125,028	67	35,000	50,028	40,000
Govindgarh .	92,636	37,107	39,354	...	16,175	18	...	8,175	8,000
Lachmangarh .	410,318	100,205	57,442	13,659	239,012	67	100,000	111,012	28,000
Total .	1,103,383	323,877	261,143	77,777	440,596	185	150,000	190,586	100,000

Any sums realised last rabi will be credited against the lakh which it is proposed to realise. In Lachmangarh Rs. 21,708 of the balance is due from estates held in *jaidad* by one of the Maharanis. As regards remissions and realisations these villages will be dealt with like ordinary khalsa estates. Of course in making the distribution over estates it may not be found possible to realise as much as one lakh, but this is the object to be aimed at. The instalments will be proportioned to the resources of the villages, and where due from whole estates or sub-divisions of estates will be incorporated with the revenue demand till they are liquidated. This will protect the zamindars from the arbitrary and haphazard ways by which old balances are at present collected.

Under the more careful revenue system which I hope the present settlement will inaugurate, and the more regular methods of distribution and collection, balances should rarely accrue in future. It will of course be necessary, even with the moderate demand now proposed, to show special consideration in years of drought or scarcity, but this should take the form of suspensions systematically sanctioned by the State on the advice of its revenue officials, and sanction should in the same way be obtained to the collection of such suspended revenue or its remission if irrecoverable.

129. As already explained (paragraph 61) there are in these tahsils no Thakur estates to be assessed at favourable rates, though many Thakurs hold revenue free grants or whole villages in jagir. The remission to be given for *Chauth but* holdings are inconsiderable. By the above rates they work out—

Tahsil.	Area held in bigahs.	Jama by rates.	Remission allowed.	Amount in rupees.	Balance or assessment to be imposed.	REMARKS.
Kishengarh . . .	234	About Rs.200	...	Under enquiry.
Ramgarh . . .	129	314	and $\frac{3}{4}$	105	239	
Govindgarh . . .	...	...	Nil	...	...
Lachmangarh . .	102	223	$\frac{1}{2}$	55	168	

but there may be some variation from these rates in the village assessments. In Ramgarh and Lachmangarh as the areas have not been included in *khalsa*, the sums to be realised are to be added to the proposed demand.

CHAPTER IX.—Part II.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE ASSESSMENT.

130. So far I have dealt purely with the assessment of *khalsa* lands, or of estates assigned temporarily to the ladies of the palace, which for assessment purposes are treated as *khalsa*. A few matters may here be introduced to complete the survey of the revenue system.

131. The following estates held in *istamrar* or *jaidad* (as apart from *jagir*) by Thakurs and others pay a fixed revenue or commutation, which is practically the same as land revenue, but has not been taken account of in the proposed demand:—

Ramgarh—Istamrar plots	71	}	1,071
Manglishpura (istamrar)	500		
Deoli	500		
Lachmangarh—Jadouli	1,038	}	3,090
Ranija Jat	41		
Deothana	1,010		
Khokar (istamrar)	1,010		
Total	4,161		

while in Lachmangarh the fixed commutation dues realised from *mafidars* come to Rs. 1,759. These sums should be added to the *khalsa* jama to complete the land revenue account, the total addition—including *chauthbut*—coming to Rs. 1,310 in Ramgarh and Rs. 5,017 in Lachmangarh.

132. The cesses proposed (paragraph 118) amount to only 3 per cent. on the jama. As a cess of 1 per cent. is now to be imposed for roads, the special rate (1-9-0 per cent.) now levied in certain estates in Kishengarh (paragraph 67) should be abolished. Is the 10 *jaidad* estates in Lachmangarh held by the Jamnagar Maharani the revenue is realised directly by the Maharani's agents, who pay no cesses to the State but appoint and remunerate the Patwaris. The seven *jaidad* estates in Ramgarh held by the Kishengarh Maharani pay 2 per cent. cesses for school and dispensaries; the revenue is collected through the tahsil, and the Patwaris are paid by the State, the cost of their pay being however deducted from the income. Proposals will be made to the Council for the introduction of a uniform system under which these estates should pay 3 per cent. cesses to the State, but the latter should pay the Patwaris as being State servants.

133. Prior to last settlement a great many miscellaneous cesses (*Hakk patwar, nazar, bait chanda* to temples, etc.) were levied from the villages, which were also responsible (page 8, Gazetteer) for providing officials on tour with fodder, wood, earthen pots, etc., gratis.

At last settlement nearly all of these were abolished and included in the land revenue, this being one of the reforms which Major Powlett set off against the large enhancement taken, and *begar* of all kinds was subsequently abolished by Maharaja Mangal Singh. A few relics of the old system survived, probably because they were never in the old days formally recognized, or were overlooked when the rest were abolished. In Ramgarh the Killadar of Naugaun still realises *nazar* direct from 27 villages at the rate of one rupee per village per harvest or per annum, and the Killadar of the Kherli similarly realises Rs. 3 from three

villages, while in Lachmangarh the Killadar of Khotara realises Rs. 12 from 6 villages at the rate of one rupee per harvest. All the other Killadars receive their pay and *nazar* direct from the treasury, and these should be similarly dealt with.

In the same way a Brahmin Pandit in Lachmangarh realises one rupee per harvest per village for reading the sacred books, and the temple of Brijnand receives a similar allowance, while a mosque at Lachmangarh realises Re. 1 and annas 8 per harvest per village.

None of these dues seems ever to have been formally sanctioned by the State, and if so they would at last settlement have been included in the jamas, and paid from the treasury. They should now be abolished as a demand above the jama, otherwise they may furnish an inconvenient precedent for the imposition of other such irregular cesses hereafter, for which the system of making the internal distribution annually at the tashil, with the assistance of the patwari and lambardars has in the past left the door open.

134. The *mujrai* or percentage paid to the lambardars as remuneration for their services in collection is now (paragraph 118) fixed at 3 per cent. At present however this is paid not on the whole collections but after deducting the amount which represents the old miscellaneous imposts abolished or included in the jama at last settlement. This does not exceed 2 to 5 per cent. usually, and is a petty and needless economy which complicates the accounts. The lambardars should in future receive *mujrai* on the total collection.

135. The question of *malba* or contribution for village expenses is discussed at length by Major Powlett at pages 46-48, Gazetteer. The rates he sanctioned were—

Up to Rs. 100				15 per cent. on the Jama.
100	500	...		10 per cent.
500	1,000	...	7	"
1,000	1,500	...	6	"
1,500	3,000	...	5	"
Over	3,000	...	4	"

Of which 2 per cent. in each case goes as a matter of right to the lambardars to increase their remuneration to 5 per cent. on the jama. The above rates are in some cases unnecessarily liberal, and I propose for the future the following:—

Up to Rs. 500	...	...	...	8 per cent.
Rs. 500 to 1,000	...	...	...	7 "
" 1,000 to 2,000	...	...	...	6 "
" 2,000 to 4,000	...	...	...	5 "
Over 4,000	...	...	...	4 "

Of which 2 per cent. will in each case go as before to swell the lambardar's *mujrai* leaving the amount available for village expenses 6, 5, 4, 3, and 2 per cent. respectively. This I consider ample. In British districts one of the heaviest charges on the *malba* is the food of petty officials on tour, and the admirable system introduced in Alwar by the late Maharaja under which such officials are supplied when on tour according to a fixed scale by the nearest bunniah, who is afterwards paid by the State on presenting his bill, protects the village as a body against such charges.

136. There are no zaildars or inamdars in Alwar, and the want of a class of intelligent and well-to-do yeomen who can be of the greatest assistance to officials on tour as well as to the police administration, at once strikes an officer coming from the Punjab.

A few lambardars, for family or other reasons, receive small money grants (*nankar*) from the State, but there are no corresponding duties. In Kishengarh I have not traced any such grants. In Ramgarh two *Khanzada Chaudhries* of Mobarakpur receive each Rs. 25 and 12½ bigahs (kham) of land revenue free. In Govindgarh, Umrao, the Meo Chaudhri of Semla receives an allowance of

Rs. 80 per annum at the rate of 2 per cent. per Meo village in the tahsil (the number was 40); in Lachmangarh 8 lambardars receive *nanker* allowances varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5 per annum and aggregating Rs. 115. The total sum paid by the State is therefore Rs. 245 and 25 bigahs (kham) of land revenue free.

Before the settlement closes I shall see if something cannot be done to make some use of the more prominent members of the zamindar class in the local administration by defining their duties and increasing their remuneration.

Revenue instalments.

137. At present the dates of the revenue instalments for the whole state are—

Kharif	...	{ 1st, Mangsar Badi 1st, about 10th November.
		{ 2nd, Poh Badi 1st about 10th December.
Rabi	...	{ 1st, Baisak Badi 1st, about 10th April.
		{ 2nd, Jeth Badi 1st, about 10th May,

i.e., the collections in each case begin from these dates, and go on till the end of the month.

If payment is not made within three days of the end of the month, a writ of demand is issued, and interest charged at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per month (6 pies per rupee). The dates are early, and owing to the Badi Sudi calendar and the intercalary month (Laund) every fourth year, are variable.

The demand is made, at least for the first instalment, when the zamindars are busiest in harvest operations and long before they can dispose of their grain, and thus they have to pay interest at the rate of one anna per rupee for 15 'days' accommodation or have to dispose of their crops in advance at cheap rates. The traditional system is, of course, that the demand should be collected before the crop is removed so as to avoid risk from absconding owners or tenants, and the tahsildars who have been trained to this system will be opposed to any extension of the date. But the time has happily gone by in Alwar when proprietors will bolt with their produce to escape the revenue demand, and it is the duty of the tahsildars and lamdardars to see that shaky tenants do not abscond before discharging their liability. They have the necessary powers for this, for in Alwar as in British territory, the State demand is the first charge on the harvest.

In Gurgaon where agricultural conditions are similar, the dates of the instalment (page 298, Settlement Report) were originally—

Kharif, 15th November and 15th December,

Rabi, 15th May and 15th June,

but in Mr. Wilson's revision (paragraph 32) the payment of the kharif instalments was postponed by a month, agreeing with the Muthra dates—so that for both harvests, the dates are now over a month behind those of Alwar.

I therefore propose for the kharif; 1st—25th November to 10th December; 2nd—20th December to 10th—5th January; and for the rabi, which is mainly sown by the owners themselves, and does not include a number of crops ripening earlier or later, one instalment beginning on 1st May and ending on the 31st. The English dates which are now used almost univesally in all the State Courts and offices and are familiar to many of the people should also be introduced as unvarying. The amounts to be pad in kharif and rabi are now badly proportioned In many villages. in making my inspections I have always asked the zamindars how they wish to apportion the *jama* in future and have advised them when in doubt. In future the instalments will be proportioned roughly to the area and value of the crops grown in each harvest $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ and so on, minute fractions being avoided.

These changes, which the zamindars desire, while not going so far as in the adjoining British districts will give considerable relief to the people by interfering less with their harvest operations and enabling them to dispose of their produce in time to meet the revenue liabilities.

138. In paragraphs 8 and 32, it has been shown that nine estates in Kish-
 Diluvian alluvial rules. engarh and 16 in Ramgarh have suffered from ero-
 sion or sanding over by the Sahibi Landoha and
 other 'nalas'; and their assessments were in consequence reduced. The
 amounts reduced were however reimposed as a rule in 1891, on the ground that
 the term of the settlement had expired, though the deterioration of soil, so
 far from having been made good, had meantime extended. This shows the
 necessity of making rules to define the principles under which such remissions
 should be given, and this will be done for the State as a whole before the settle-
 ment closes.

139. It has been decided by the State Council that settlement operations
 Revenue free grants of whole estates. are not to be extended to whole villages held in
mafi, jagir or istamrari unless the grantees or
 proprietors so desire. This they have only asked for in one or two cases. The
 number of such estates in each tahsil has been shown in paragraph 3. Villages
 held revenue free for temples, charitable institutions, etc., generally pay
 nothing to the State, while Jagirdars in addition to military service—now
 discharged by supplying a certain number of *sawars* to the tahsil—pay also
 certain communication and other dues to the following extent:—

Tahsil.	No. of jagir villages.	Commutation dues paid.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Kishengarh	4	126	6	0
Ramgarh	4	499	0	0
Govindgarh	1	54	0	0
Lachmangarh	25	2,626	0	0
Total	34	3,305	6	0

In Lachmangarh there are in addition 17 jagir estates, which pay no com-
 mutation.

140. Petty revenue free grants, which are very numerous in some tahsils,
 Revenue free grants of small areas. are now being regularly investigated for the first
 time. These have been surveyed like khalsa lands,
 and will be assessed in the usual way, but the assessment will of course only be
 made use of for calculating cesses, or imposed in case of lapse or resumption.
 The total area of such mafis—held in khalsa villages—is shown in paragraph
 70. Except in Lachmangarh, where the area is considerable, and commutation
 dues are levied on several grants to the amount of Rs. 1,759, these grants at
 present pay nothing to the State, but it is proposed that in future they should
 pay the ordinary 3 per cent. cesses. This will be settled in consultation with
 the State authorities.

As regards soils, crops, rents, etc., they are on the same footing as khalsa
 lands, and I therefore apply the revenue rates of the latter to determine the

nominal assessment. The data on which this is worked out and the result are shown in the following table :—

Tahsil.	Number of villages in which there are petty mafis.	Total area.	Chahi.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total cultivated.	Jama by rates now assumed.	Commutation dues now levied.
Kishengarh . . .	37	1,807	541	206	995	1,742	3,187	...
Ramgarh . . .	51	2,395	554	461	1,227	2,272	4,814	...
Govindgarh . . .	16	874	199	4	639	842	1,845	...
Lachmangarh . . .	89	9,768	2,283	1,409	5,637	9,329	15,979	1,759
Total . . .	193	14,844	3,607	2,080	8,498	14,185	25,825	1,759

It is possible that some of this area has already been or will be resumed in the course of the present enquiry. If so it will be taken account of in giving out the village assessment.

141. The grants which pay *nazarana* of *abwab* (commutation) in Lachmangarh are chiefly maintenance grants (*Kabila Kharch*) to Thakurs, or village service grants to Mina Chaukidars. Through some error at last settlement the commutation dues though realised from the grantees by the lambardars, are credited by the latter against the khalsa assessment of the village. This means that the total amount Rs. 1,759 per annum has been lost to the State. This error will now be rectified and the commutation will, as it was intended to be, a charge on the mafidars quite separate from the khalsa jama.

142. The question of upholding the chaukidara grants, now held from the State—which are very numerous in Lachmangarh—will be settled in consultation with the State authorities.

The number of villages and the area held by chaukidars.

(1) from the Zamindars.

(2) from the State, is shown in the following table—

Tahsil.	CHAUKIDARA GRANTS FROM ZAMINDARS.			CHAUKIDARA GRANTS FROM THE STATE.				
	No. of estates.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	No. of estates.	Area.		Nominal jama now rates.	Commutation now levied.
					Total.	Cultivated.		
Kishengarh . . .	2	23	23	..	...	...	...	...
Ramgarh . . .	1	40	40	3	155	155	244	...
Govindgarh . . .	5	120	117	3	113	113	235	...
Lachmangarh . . .	10	209	209	70	2,814	2,779	4,123	847
Total . . .	18	482	479	76	3,082	3,047	4,602	847

In Meo villages there are usually no grants to chaukidars either from the zamindars or the State. The grants from the State appear to have been made in the first half of the century with the object of settling the predatory Minas on the land, thereby weaning them from their thievish propensities, and at the same time providing for the watch and ward of the villages. The charge is one which in theory at least should be borne by the zamindars themselves, but there may be practical difficulties in connection with this view of the case.

143. I have discussed the assessment proposals in the rough from time to time with the Political Agent, Major Jennings, ^{Sanction required for the proposals now made.} whose knowledge of revenue matters and cordial co-operation have much facilitated the work of the settlement, and who in his forecast report in 1896, defined the lines on which the work should be carried on. The detailed proposals will now be laid before the Political Agent and Council for their general approval, and their sanction to certain changes proposed. The sanction of the Agent to the Governor General and on the Government of India is required to the general lines on which the work is being carried out, and in particular to the new assessments which I propose to introduce from the coming kharif, for a term of 20 years, as already sanctioned by the Government of India.

144. The statements annexed to this report are—

(a) Nine assessment statements by tahsils, similar to the form adopted in the village note books, *viz.*—

- I. Milan Rakba or statement of areas showing details of area at last settlement, 1896-97 and 1897-98.
- II. Jinswar or crop statement showing the crop grown at last settlement in the 5 years 1892-93—1896-97, and in 1897-98.
- III. Jama Wasil Baqi, showing demand realisation and balances year by year since last settlement.
- IV. Sales and mortgages, showing the alienation prior to last settlement since then in two periods, and the total up to date.
- V. Cultivating occupancy, showing area held by owners and the various classes of tenants in the year 1896-97.
- VI. Statement of rents showing the area held and the average rents paid by the various classes of tenants on different soils in the year 1896-97.
- VII. Statement showing population, cattle, ploughs, at last settlement, and 1896-97.
- VIII. Tenure showing the number of villages held by the different tribes, with details of area and jama in 1896-97.
- IX. Wells, details of wells at last settlement and now.

Many of these statements are from the nature of the case lengthy and cumbrous, and I have therefore endeavoured to summarise them as far as possible in the text, so that the latter may be complete in itself.

(b) Appendices.

- A.—Statement showing yearly rainfall.
- B.—Statement showing monthly rainfall.
- C.—(Not printed).
- D.—Statement showing crop experiments.

E.—(Not printed) shows area and value of the crops grown on each class of soil.

F.—Statement showing revenue rates.

G.—Glossary of vernacular terms.

This report is I fear a very lengthy one, but being the first submitted a number of subjects have had to be discussed in detail, which need only be referred to in future reports. Beyond this my only apology is that I have not had the time to make it shorter.

SIMLA;
25th June 1898. }

M. F. O'DWYER, I. C. S.,

Settlement Commissioner,

Alwar and Bhapur.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

Statement showing yearly rainfall, 1876-98 (April—March).

Year.	Kishengarh.	Ramgarh.	Govindgarh.	Lachmangarh.
1876-77	12.69	15.10	12.50	5.11
1877-78	11.43	7.61	6.84	3.10
1878-79	9.75	15.70	13.10	30.44
1879-80	23.64	14.55	29.13	31.26
1880-81	14.39	12.30	11.22	10.22
1881-82	27.69	23.60	24.89	17.26
1882-83	24.86	23.43	23.76	22.48
7 years' total . .	124.45	112.29	121.44	119.87
„ average . .	17.77	16.04	17.35	17.12
1883-84	16.84	11.78	16.65	9.03
1884-85	21.90	27.27	25.01	22.79
1885-86	26.38	25.38	25.42	11.87
1886-87	19.37	19.90	14.77	11.56
1887-88	40.54	26.10	26.91	18.48
1888-89	20.88	15.13	21.58	8.13
1889-90	22.84	14.59	23.42	12.36
1890-91	25.99	18.55	19.21	15.48
8 years' total . .	194.74	158.70	172.97	109.75
„ average . .	24.34	19.84	21.99	13.72
1891-92	13.23	17.77	16.40	18.13
1892-93	21.02	22.84	26.19	25.17
1893-94	45.78	20.52	31.43	20.31
1894-95	25.26	24.73	29.10	26.41
1895-96	12.26	10.66	10.58	15.05
1896-97	19.49	15.67	14.50	17.36
1897-98	22.99	19.79	21.17	16.10
7 years' total . .	160.03	137.98	149.42	138.53
„ average . .	22.86	19.71	21.34	19.79
22 years' total . .	479.22	408.97	443.83	368.15
„ average . .	21.78	18.59	20.17	16.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tahsil.	No. of experiments, actual and assumed averages.	Name of crop.	CHIKNOT I AND II.						MATTYAR I.					
			CHANI OF		DARRI.				CHANI OF		DARRI.			
			Masonry wells.	Other kinds.	Present.	Former.	Barabhl.	Baraul.	Masonry wells.	Other kinds.	Present.	Former.	Barabhl.	Baraul.
			Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.
Kishengarh	No. of experiments	Cotton . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	5 0	...	4 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	5 0	...	4 0	3 0	2 0	2 0
Ramgarh	No. of experiments	"	1	...	2	2	...	3	2	...	1	4	...	5
	Actual	"	7-6	...	5 5	3 6	...	3 2	9 25	...	5 11	4 17	...	...
	Assumed	"	0	4	5 0	4 0	3 50	2 20	6 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	3 20	2 20
Govindgarh	No. of experiments . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
	Actual . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 20
	Assumed	"	7 0	...	6 0	...	...	3 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	3 0
Lachmangarh	No. of experiments . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	5 38	...	...	...	5 19	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	5 0	...	4 0	3 20	...	2 0	5 20	5 0	4 0	3 20	...	2 0
Kishengarh	No. of experiments	Bajra	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual	"	8 21	...	...	...	...	5 33	8 11	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	9 0	...	7 0	5 20	5 0	5 0	9 0	...	7 0	5 20	5 0	4 20
Ramgarh	No. of experiments	"	1	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	5	4	...	35
	Actual	"	9 0	...	15 0	...	...	8 5	...	...	19 11	9 25	...	9
	Assumed	"	8 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	5 20	5 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	5 20	5 0
Govindgarh	No. of experiments . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	39
	Actual . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	...	...	...	3 30	...	5 20
	Assumed . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	9 0	...	7 0	6 0	...	...	9 0	7 0	...	5 0
Lachmangarh	No. of experiments . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	4
	Actual . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	...	1 26	...	...	2 38	...	...	1 14	...	4 9
	Assumed	"	7 0	...	7 0	5 0	...	4 20	7 0	...	7 0	5 10	...	5 0
Kishengarh	No. of experiments	Jowar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	1
	Actual . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5 3	7 10	...	...	...	...	7 20
	Assumed	"	10 0	...	7 20	6 20	5 20	4 20	10 0	...	7 10	6 0	5 20	4 20
Ramgarh	No. of experiments	"	1	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	6
	Actual	"	9 39	...	5 25	...	...	5 13	3 15	...	5 0	...	6 4	4 50
	Assumed	"	10 0	...	10 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	...	10 0	7 0	6 0	5 0
Govindgarh	No. of experiments . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Actual . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5 21	...	...	...	...	...	5 10
	Assumed . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	13 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	8 0
Lachmangarh	No. of experiments . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	8	2	2	3	...	...	4	5	...	13
	Actual . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	7 19	3 34	6 4	3-28	...	...	4 19	2 33	...	6 34
	Assumed	"	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	5	8 0	...	8 0	6 0	...	5 0
Kishengarh	Value	Vegetables	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ramgarh	Assumed	"	16	12	...	...	...	8	16	12	...	8	...	7
Govindgarh	"	"	16	16	...	8	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	7
Lachmangarh	"	"	16	16	...	...	...	8	16	16	12	...	...	8
Kishengarh	"	"	16	16	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	7
Ramgarh	"	Other food crops	13	...	9	8	...	7	13	...	9	8	7	6
Govindgarh . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	12	9	8	6	...	...	12	9	8	6
Lachmangarh . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	12	...	...	6	12	12	12	...	...	6
	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...	...	8	...	5	12	...	...	8	...	5

Appendix

Return of Crop

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tahsil.	No. of experiments, actual and assumed averages.	Name of crop.	CHIKNOT I AND II.						MATIYAR I.					
			CHANI OF		DAHRI.			Baranl.	CHANI OF		DAHRI.			Baranl.
			Masonry wells.	Other kinds.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.		Masonry wells.	Other kinds.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	
Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.
Kishnagarh	No. of experiments . .	Wheat	23	...	4	...	...	...	54	...	8	...	...	1
	Actual	"	19 15	...	18 4	...	...	...	18 2	...	16 15	...	...	12 20
	Assumed	"	10 0	8 0	...	6 0	5 0	4 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 0
Ramgarh	No. of experiments . .	"	12	...	20	...	...	...	18	...	7	...	...	...
	Actual	"	11 10	...	11 22	...	...	...	15 15	...	9 10	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	10 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	6 0	4 20
Govindgarh	No. of experiments . .	"	4	...	5	...	...	...	28	2 0	4	...	...	...
	Actual	"	6 6	...	10 16	...	...	...	12 26	16 22	12 29	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	12 0	10 0	11 0	...	7 0	...	11 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	...	5 20
Lachmangarh . . .	No. of experiments . .	"	6	1	5	...	1	...	7	1	1	..	...	...
	Actual	"	16 9	10 0	14 22	...	10 0	...	14 7	32 20	20 0	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	9 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	...	4	9 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	...	4 0
Kishengarh	No. of experiments . .	Barley	16	...	3	...	...	...	45	...	4	...	...	1
	Actual	"	23 29	...	10 31	...	...	...	10 34	...	21 8	...	...	6 10
	Assumed	"	14 0	12 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	5 20	14 0	12 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	5 20
Ramgarh	No. of experiments . .	"	15	...	14	...	...	...	30	...	4	...	...	2
	Actual	"	15 16	...	16 9	...	...	...	17 8	...	16 12	...	...	3 15
	Assumed	"	16 1	15 0	13 0	9 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	9 0	7 0	6 0
Govindgarh	No. of experiments . .	"	8	1	3	...	...	...	60	5	2	...	...	1
	Actual	"	10 34	24 9	17 37	...	...	...	19 22	15 16	12 11	...	...	3 15
	Assumed	"	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	9 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	...	7 20
Lachmangarh . . .	No. of experiments . .	"	9	1	16	...	1	...	19	1	2	...	...	...
	Actual	"	20 32	15 6	12 11	...	5 0	...	20 11	12 15	22 23	..	...	...
	Assumed	"	16 0	14 0	10 0	7 0	...	5 0	16 0	14 0	10 2	7 0	...	5 0
Kishengarh	No. of experiments . .	Gram	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	6
	Actual . . . . .	"	...	...	8 17	...	...	9 30	...	...	11 10	...	...	10 7
	Assumed	"	8 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	4 20	4 0	8 0	7 0	6 9	5 0	4 20	4 0
Ramgarh	No. of experiments . .	"	...	...	5	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	8
	Actual . . . . .	"	...	...	5 11	4 30	10 0	12 20	...	...	4 28	15 0	...	8 31
	Assumed	"	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 20	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0
Govindgarh	No. of experiments . .	"	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Actual . . . . .	"	...	...	6 5	...	...	8 30	...	...	...	...	...	6 34
	Assumed . . . . .	"	...	...	8 0	...	6 0	5 0	...	6 0	8 0	7 0	...	4 20
Lachmangarh . . .	No. of experiments . .	"	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Actual . . . . .	"	...	...	12 12	...	15 0	...	...	...	4 14	...	...	...
	Assumed	"	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 20	...	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	4 20	...	3 30
Kishengarh	Value	Maize	Rs. 10	...	7	...	...	...	Rs. 10	...	7	...	...	4
Ramgarh	Assumed	"	12	9	8	6	...	...	12	9	8	6	...	4
Govindgarh	"	"	12	...	..	...	...	5	12	...	...	...	..	5
Lachmangarh . . .	"	"	10	...	6	5	...	3-20	10	8	...	5	...	8 20
Kishengarh	"	Masina	...	...	8	5	5	4	10	...	7	5	5	4
Ramgarh . . . . .	" . . . . .	"	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh . . . .	" . . . . .	"	...	...	8	...	5	5	8	8	8	7	...	4 30
Lachmangarh . . .	"	"	6	...	5	4	...	4	6	...	5	4	...	4
.....	.....	...											Actual average	37
.....	.....	...											No. of experiments	7

D—contd.

experiment—contd.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MATTAR II.						DHUR I.						DHUR II.						Measured.
SPAN OF		DANBI.			Baraul.	SPAN OF		DANBI.			Baraul.	SPAN OF		DANBI.			Baraul.	
Masonry wells.	Other kinds.	Present.	Former.	Darishl.		Masonry wells.	Other kinds.	Present.	Former.	Darishl.		Masonry wells.	Other kinds.	Present.	Former.	Darishl.		
Md. S.	Md. s.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.		Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.		Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.		
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 28	...	12 20	...	...	16 0	...	...	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 0	0 0	5 0	...	3 0	3 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	...	2 20	5 20	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
8 0	7 3	7 0	6 0	...	3 20	8 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	3 0	6 0	...	4 3	...	...	2 0
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 20	7 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 0	...	...	...	...	3 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	3 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	4 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 15	...	...	...	...	9 39	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 0	10 0	7 0	...	4 20	4 0	11 0	...	7 0	5 0	...	3 20	80 0	...	5 0	4 0	...	2 0	
3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 12	12 20	...	...	...	7 1	...	10 98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	0 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	...	4 20	10 0	8 0	7 0	5 0	...	4 0	
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 8	11 0	...	...	...	3 85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 0	13 0	...	...	...	6 20	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	4 0
4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 10	...	...	...	...	...	17 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0
12 0	11 0	...	...	...	4	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	3 20	4 0	...	...	...	...	3 0
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 0	...	4 20	4 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	...	4 20	4 0	...	2 10	...	...	...	...	...	1 30
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2 14	...	...	2 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 0	...	5 0	4 0	3 20	3 10	4 20	...	4 20	3 20	...	2 20	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	5 2	...	4 0	...	...	...	2 6
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	3 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	2 20	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...	
...	
8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
0	...	5	4	3	2-20	0	...	5	4	...	2-20	...	...	4	4	...	2
...	
...	...	...	...	...	3-30	...	...	...	...	...	3-20	...	...	...	...	...	3
5	...	...	3-20	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	3-36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix

Return of Crop

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tahsil.	No. of experiments, actual and assumed averages.	Name of crops.	CHIKNOT I AND II.						MATTYAR I.					
			CHANI OF		DAHRI.				CHANI OF		DAHRI.			
			Masonry wells.	Other kinds.	Present.	Former.	Barishl.	Baranl.	Masonry wells.	Other kinds.	Present.	Former.	Barishl.	Baranl.
			Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.
Kishengarh	No. of experiments . . .	Bejar	3	...	5	...	...	2	12	...	12	...	...	8
	Actual . . .	Gochni	12 8	...	11 13	...	...	18 26	21 33	...	15 21	...	...	10 11
	Assumed } Averages	Gojra	11 0	9 0	9 0	7 20	6 20	5 10	11 0	9 0	9 0	7 20	6 20	4 10
Ramgarh	No. of experiments . . .	"	1	...	15	3	1	...	1	1	11	4	2	2
	Actual . . .	"	15 25	...	7 19	6 20	6 25	...	12 20	12 20	7 5	15 11	8 8	6 30
	Assumed } Averages	"	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	5 20	12 0	...	10 0	8 0	7 0	5 20
Govindgarh	No. of experiments . . .	"	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	2
	Actual . . .	"	...	...	10 16	...	...	...	19 25	23 5	9 18	...	...	6 30
	Assumed } Averages	"	14 0	...	12 0	...	...	7 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	6 20
Lachmangarh	No. of experiments . . .	"	1	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual . . .	"	8 30	...	5 36	...	10 0	...	4 15	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed } Averages	"	11 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	...	5 0	11 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	...	5 10
Kishengarh	No. of experiments . . .	Sarehat Taramira	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	10
	Actual . . .	"	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	10 1	...	4 20	...	...	527 0
	Assumed } Averages	"	7 0	5 0	4 20	3 20	3 0	3 0	7 0	5 0	4 20	3 20	3 0	2 20
Ramgarh	No. of experiments . . .	"	...	...	2	...	...	...	2 0	...	2	...	...	6 0
	Actual . . .	"	...	...	6 4	...	...	...	2 26	...	6 16	...	...	5 23
	Assumed } Averages	"	7 0	6 0	5 0	4 0	3 1 0	3 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	4	3 20	2 30
Govindgarh	No. of experiments . . .	"	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
	Actual . . .	"	...	...	8 30	...	...	...	...	...	4 33	...	...	4 31
	Assumed } Averages	"	...	7 0	6 0	...	4 1 0	4 0	7 20	6 0	6 0	5 0	...	3 20
Lachmangarh	No. of experiments . . .	"	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Actual . . .	"	...	...	5 14	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	...	...	...
	Assumed } Averages	"	6 0	5 0	4 0	3 0	...	2 20	6 0	5 0	4 0	3 0	...	2 20
Kishengarh	No. of experiments . . .	Other-non food crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actual . . .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assumed } Averages	"	4 0	...	3 0	2 20	2 0	2 0	4 0	...	3 0	2 20	2 0	1 20
Ramgarh	No. of experiments . . .	"	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9
	Actual . . .	"	...	...	3 8	3 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4
	Assumed } Averages	"	...	...	3 0	2 20	2 0	2 0	3 0	...	3 0	2 20	2 0	2 0
Govindgarh	No. of experiments . . .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1 0
	Actual . . .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 32	...	...	3 24
	Assumed } Averages	"	5 0	...	4 0	...	3 0	2 20	5 0	...	4 0	3 20	...	2 10
Lachmangarh	No. of experiments . . .	"	...	1 0	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Actual . . .	"	...	0 25	...	1 35	...	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	1 3
	Assumed } Averages	"	9 0	7 0	...	2 1 0	...	2 0	9 0	7	...	...	...	2 0
Kishengarh	Value	Tobacco	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ramgarh	Assumed	"	8	6	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	3
Govindgarh . . . . .	" . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh . . . . .	" . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishengarh . . . . .	" . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramgarh . . . . .	" . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh . . . . .	" . . . . .	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh	"	Indigo	...	...	50	50	...	...	50	50	50	50	...	40

D—concl'd.

experiment—concl'd.

16	17	19	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
MATTYAR II.						DHUR I.							DHUR II.							Manured.
CHANI OF		DAHRI.					CHANI OF		DAHRI.				CHANI OF		DAHRI.					
Masoury wells.	Other kinds.	Present.	Former.	Barshi.	Barani.		Masoury wells.	Other kinds.	Present.	Former.	Barshi.		Barani.	Masoury wells.	Other kinds.	Present.	Former.	Barshi.			Barani.
Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.		
2	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 20	6 23	...	...	11 23	...	...	17 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 0	...	7 0	6 0	5 0	3 0	10 0	...	6 20	6 0	...	2 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 20	...	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 0	...	8 0	6 0	5 20	4 20	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	...	4 0	...	...	6 0	4 0	...	...	3 0
1		
13 36		
10 0	9 20	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	4 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...		
0 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5 20	...	...	5 13	...	...	1 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 20	4 20	3 20	2 20	2 0	2 13	5 20	...	3 20	2 20	...	2 0	3 20	...	3 0	2 0	...	...	1 30
...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4 15	...	...	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 0	5 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	2 10	...	4 0	3 20	2 20	...	1 30	...	...	3 0	...	...	...	1 10
...		
6 0	5 0	...	...	...	2 25	...	5 0	...	...	...	2 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
5 0	2 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	2 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 20		
...		
3 0	...	2 0	...	...	1 0	...	...	2 0	...	...	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 30
...		
...		
...	...	2 0	1 20	1 20	1 0	2 0	...	...	1 20	...	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 30
...		
3 0	1 20	...	...	...	...	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
7 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
5	4	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		

Appendix F—contd.

Rates of different soils.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
										DAHRI.					
Bura I.			Bura II.			TOTAL.				CHIKNOT I, II.			MATYAR I.		
Chahi of masonry wells.	Other permanent kinds.	Temporary.	Chahi of masonry wells.	Other permanent kinds.	Temporary.	Chahi of masonry wells.	Other permanent kinds.	Temporary.	Total Chahi lands.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.	Present.	Former.	Barishi.
2-12-0	2-4-0	1-12-0	2-0-0	1-4-0	1-0-0	3-0-0	2-7-0	1-15-0	3-5-0	2-8-0	2-0-0	1-12-0	2-8-0	2-0-0	1-12-0
3-0-0	2-8-0	2-0-0	2-8-0	1-8-0	1-0-0	3-15-0	2-14-0	2-7-0	3-0-0	3-0-0	2-8-0	2-4-0	3-0-0	2-8-0	2-4-0
...	2-8-0	1-8-0	2-8-0	...	1-4-0	4-2-0	3-3-0	2-8-0	3-0-0	3-4-0	2-12-0	2-8-0	3-4-0	2-12-0	...
3-0-0	2-0-0	1-4-0	...	...	...	3-8-0	2-8-0	1-15-0	2-11-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-0-0	2-4-0	1-0-0	2-8-0	...	1-4-0	3-14-8	2-13-0	2-3-5	3-3-1	3-4-0	2-12-0	2-8-0	3-4-0	2-12-0	...
2-12-0	2-2-0	1-4-0	2-8-0	...	...	3-4-0	2-0-0	2-3-0	3-1-0	2-3-0	1-12-0	1-10-0	2-3-0 1-12-0	1-12-0	1-10-0
1,073	4	91	197	...	8	29,749	226	1,321	28,293	3,795	1,069	631	5,727	628	867
196	3	259	51	13	23	11,891	915	6,018	10,454	10,979	4,328	1,972	4,257	2,949	1,635
...	4	36	2	...	12	3,323	616	1,539	5,477	801	4	115	619	66	...
3	4	37	...	...	...	1,691	739	1,619	4,011	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	8	73	2	...	13	4,077	1,354	3,137	9,459	801	4	115	619	66	...
212	93	9	149	...	...	17,711	894	3,310	21,921 Dahri Nahri	8,637 6,988 1,649	1,691	6,089	3,323 914 2,409	973	405
3	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	...	511	2	...	4	2	...	29
4	...	0	6	...	...	809	21	102	691	181	70	8	66	36	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	131	3	41	178	...	...	...	4	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	153	3	43	199	...	...	...	4	...	...
46	...	4	...	...	...	2,634	31	218	2,283	400	208	619	40	100	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	60,662	453	2,569	91,691	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	40,522	2,718	10,113	65,671	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,707	1,061	3,645	14,516	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,789	1,513	3,143	10,777	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,493	3,609	6,053	30,293	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	57,691	2,291	7,251	67,106	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,751	...	...	1,781	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	70	493	1,988	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	153	10	112	685	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	617	10	106	733	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,611	79	177	7,167	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	49	121	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	3	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	3	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	93	417	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix F—*contd.*

Statement showing proposed Revenue

[illegible]

Appendix F—concl'd.

Rates of different soils.

37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
TOTAL.				BARANI.					Total barani.	Total cultivated land.	Present jama of Sambat 1883, including resumed plots.	Increase by revenue rate on the present amount and percentage.
Present.	Former.	Barishl.	Total dahri land.	Chiknot I, II.	Mattyar I.	Mattyar II.	Dhar I.	Dhar II.				
2-5 0	2-0-0	1-10-0	2-3 0	1-12 0	1-6 0	0-14-0	0-10 0	0 8 0	1-1-0	1-10-1	...	...
2-15-0	2 6-0	2 3-0	2-11 0	2 0-0	1-10-0	1-2 0	0-14-0	0 8-0	1-5-5	2-1-4	...	...
3 4 0	2-12-0	2 8 0	3-2-0	2-3-0	2 3 0	1-10-0	0-14-0	0-10-0	2-1-4	2-8 8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1-10 0	1-4-0	0-14-0	...	1-7-9	1-12-1	...	...
3-4 0	2 13-0	2-8 0	3 2-0	2-3-0	1-14-8	1-6-0	0-14-0	0-10 0	1-12-7	2-2 11	...	...
2-3-0 1-12-0	1-12-0	1-10-0	1-13 0	1-6-0	1-6-0	0-14-0	0-11-0	0-7-0	1-1-10	1-10-2	...	...
12,512	1,606	1,700	15,814	7,839	38,618	20,183	10,726	6,007	101,348	145,455	...	...
17,018	8,222	3,607	28,907	4,360	25,384	10,074	6,819	4,101	56,867	105,228	202,512	16,858 8 3 per cent.
1,420	70	115	1,605	1,445	11,061	1,282	288	267	14,343	21,425	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10,239	2,669	1,270	...	14,123	18,139	...	...
1,420	70	115	1,605	1,445	21,350	3 851	1,559	267	28,471	89,564	...	...
11 090 7,002 4,053	2,057	7,394	22,311	4,215	35,770	10,065	10,455	3,103	69,718	113,950	...	...
173	...	53	2 6	11	450	274	218	30	005	1,742	...	...
244	139	78	491	121	626	240	168	162	1,227	2,272	...	...
4	...	...	4	37	103	56	4	...	203	477	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	224	58	62	...	344	365	...	...
4	...	...	4	37	422	114	68	...	639	642	...	...
440	3 8	661	1,440	278	2,616	1,420	930	133	5,637	9,329	...	...
26,610	3,102	2,633	35,635	13 718	63,100	25,513	12,829	3,004	107,664	236,763	213,181	23,603 increase 11 per cent.
19,990	10,627	8,022	77,639	8,733	41,230	18,083	5,993	2,006	76,160	219,370	...	...
4,615	192	258	5,065	3,161	24,196	2,003	253	167	29,859	54,470	46,420	8,160 16 2 per cent. 1 823 6 1 per cent
...	...	...	...	...	16,720	3,211	1,111	...	21,042	31,910	29,991	...
4,616	192	258	5,065	3,161	40,910	5,204	1,863	167	50,901	85,289	67,411	10,289 13 5 per cent.
17,235 7,102	5,176	12,015	41,577	5,790	40,184	14,049	7,209	1,397	77,634	166,317	173,734	12,663 7 2 per cent
304	...	58	304	19	627	240	136	18	1,040	3,168	...	...
717	331	171	1,219	242	835	270	164	76	1,607	4,184	...	...
13	...	...	13	61	433	91	3	...	608	1,286	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	804	73	54	...	401	559	...	...
13	...	...	13	61	797	164	57	...	1,009	1,845	...	...
993	549	1,074	2,576	382	3,872	1,243	691	58	6,236	15,979	...	...
...
5	...	...	5	...	683	171	...	...	1,053	1,179	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	31	1	...	...	61	112	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	0	31	1	...	...	61	112	...	...
16	...	...	16	...	1,433	103	...	...	1,026	2,057*	...	*Now realized 571

No. 1.

Statement of Milani Raqba or Area Statement.

Particulars.	Details of settlement.	Tahsil.	Total area.	UNCULTIVATED.				Total of uncultivated.	Fallow only three years.	CHIKNOT I.				CHIKNOT II.				Remarks.	
				STATE JUNGLE.		UNCULTURABLE.				Chabli.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.	Chabli.	Dahri.	Barani.	Total.		
				Band.	Banl.	Hills.	Others.												
Kishengarh	Last settlement.	Kishengarh	201,003	22,737	20,460	12,231	56,418	470	6,716	4,645	8,891	10,001	140	105	554	608	
			116,881	..	..	10,708	10,728	8,228	41,662	..	4,703	18,820	7,411	30,727	..	..	117	117
			21,032	..	..	95	1,810	681	2,672	..	467	783	1,260	2,500	..	..	..	..
			19,043	..	..	29	1,211	573	1,815	..	231	..	611	812	..	..	..	..
Govindgarh	Last settlement.	Govindgarh	100,010	11,074	20,421	10,500	43,095	..	6,716	17,019	5,659	30,384	
			201,809	..	..	20,624	16,653	12,325	58,850	293	6,612	6,005	6,130	15,763	672	492	2,703	3,867
			153,112	..	..	17,308	16,167	11,577	49,186	681	4,515	10,120	1,223	16,168	3,057	6,674	2,044	13,065
			23,704	..	..	53	1,832	735	2,320	6	527	808	892	2,107	83	70	612	770
Lachmangarh	Present settlement.	Lachmangarh	10,825	32	1,232	603	1,707	68	
			168,006	..	..	10,558	14,766	10,476	44,789	1,001	7,205	13,093	3,185	23,249	1,111	3,783	1,077	6,871
			1,283	..	..	..	21	30	67	2	20	7	67	..	..	..	..	..
			3,030	..	..	..	68	58	126	..	92	3	458	553	..	..	..	..
Govindgarh	Last	Govindgarh	1,013	0	14	23	..	23	..	23	10	
			11,410	..	..	200	183	262	614	..	No record.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1,807	..	..	..	46	10	05	..	6	6	4	15	11	..	7	19
			2,397	..	..	..	40	03	112	4	71	140	46	237	113	163	104	370
Lachmangarh	Present.	Lachmangarh	874	20	2	28	4	23	23	9	
			9,709	..	..	..	107	397	801	17	763	1,109	87	2,009	145	198	102	475
			522	..	..	..	130	..	932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			
Govindgarh	Last.	Govindgarh	1,575	2	41	43	..	43	43	
			10,413	..	..	..	54	21	1,318	..	1	245	4	250	..	..	..	..
			
			
Lachmangarh	Present.	Lachmangarh	2,424	..	..	..	..	..						

Particular.	Tahsil.	MATYAR I.				MATYAR II.				BHUR I.				BHUR II.				Remarks.			
		Detail of settle-ment.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Baranl.	Total.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Baranl.	Total.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Baranl.	Total.	Chahl.	Dahl.	Baranl.		Total.		
Kishengarth Ramgarth Govindgarth Lachmangarth	Chak I Chak II	Last settlement.	13,283	6,094	34,055	53,433	1,156	116	11,896	16,268	3,016	1,711	25,117	30,143	250	..	31,713	21,663			
			4,277	6,218	10,164	20,640	620	490	7,023	8,139	763	2,792	20,188	23,743	100	393	8,643	9,335			
			1,810	541	11,394	10,715	..	..	..	..	91	..	1,973	2,064	..	..	102	192		..
			1,607	..	9,403	10,976	..	..	268	263	403	..	..	5,001	5,409	13	1	600		614
Kishengarth Ramgarth Govindgarth Lachmangarth	Chak I Chak II	Present settlement.	8,413	3,614	36,308	47,235	630	260	13,064	14,853	630	139	17,192	17,967	17	1	2,067	2,085			
			18,302	7,122	39,603	64,027	2,203	1,170	20,153	32,024	1,103	1,007	10,726	22,801	102	112	6,007	6,311			
			8,024	8,701	26,308	43,033	1,347	843	10,058	18,217	403	1,701	6,641	8,804	50	181	3,893	4,119			
			4,543	685	11,063	10,297	395	..	1,275	1,501	40	..	289	323	14	..	267	231		..	
Kishengarth Ramgarth Govindgarth Lachmangarth	Chak I Chak II	Last.	3,684	..	10,333	13,817	353	..	2,511	2,924	42	..	1,176	1,218	..	..	..	..
			11,454	4,755	35,804	52,073	970	31	15,675	10,676	218	..	9,916	10,194	203	..	3,105	3,308			
			177	34	397	608	35	..	127	163	61	..	103	224	..	..	133	133		..
			100	..	806	1,056	4	..	213	217	59	..	619	677	1	..	418	419		..	
Kishengarth Ramgarth Govindgarth Lachmangarth	Chak I Chak II	Present.	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	No record.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			347	31	456	634	101	103	274	543	3	1	218	222	..	..	36	36		..
			273	237	457	967	64	8	230	302	0	16	197	222	8	..	141	149		..	
			166	4	461	631	11	..	123	134	4	..	18	22	..	..	..	..		..
Kishengarth Ramgarth Govindgarth Lachmangarth	Chak I Chak II	Last.	1,264	172	2,718	4,094	80	..	1,435	1,615	41	..	906	949	12	..	111	123			
			
		
		
Kishengarth Ramgarth Govindgarth Lachmangarth	Chak I Chak II	Present.	38	..	13	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			81	..	852	963	40	..	171	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			2	..	38	40	1	..	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
			3	7	..	9
Kishengarth Ramgarth Govindgarth Lachmangarth	Chak I Chak II	Last.	13,160	6,123	34,463	54,011	1,101	116	15,123	10,430	3,078	1,711	23,580	30,367	260	..	21,876	22,126			
			4,497	6,218	20,080	30,735	630	400	7,236	8,366	831	2,792	20,807	24,120	101	302	9,261	9,764			
			3,474	540	24,457	23,450	..	..	294	294	601	..	7,136	7,637	13	1	867	881		..
		
Kishengarth Ramgarth Govindgarth Lachmangarth	Chak I Chak II	Present.	13,685	7,163	30,077	61,015	2,396	1,314	29,427	33,167	1,471	1,998	10,944	23,023	102	112	6,043	6,317			
			9,278	9,908	20,797	46,013	1,161	860	10,469	18,760	471	1,717	6,838	9,026	88	181	4,620	4,298			
			8,293	689	21,601	30,765	621	..	3,947	4,568	80	..	1,482	1,568	14	..	267	291		..	
			12,600	4,034	38,662	56,176	1,050	31	17,315	18,390	292	..	10,651	11,143	215	..	3,216	3,431		..	
Kishengarth Ramgarth Govindgarth Lachmangarth	Chak I Chak II	Total.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			
		
		
Kishengarth Ramgarth Govindgarth Lachmangarth	Chak I Chak II	In brackets.	9,354	8,943	29,792	46,050	1,316	802	10,455	18,633	420	1,731	7,037	9,168	97	170	4,341	4,617			
			8,132	659	21,773	30,773	621	21	3,605	4,537	121	116	1,710	1,710	11	..	207	207		..	
			1,600	..	423	662	11	..	115	126	86
			12,717	4,660	38,559	56,166	1,172	..	17,183	18,655	305	..	11,478	11,783	110	..	3,326	3,466		..	
Kishengarth Ramgarth Govindgarth Lachmangarth	Chak I Chak II	Total.	11,193	1,167	2,816	15,176	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			
		
		

Statement of Milan Raqba or Area Statement.

Particular.	Details of settlement.	TOTAL OF CULTIVATED LAND IN CHIKNOT, MATIYAR AND BHUL.				GARDEN.		WELLS.				KACHA.			Permanent.	Temporary.	AVERAGE DEPTH.		Remarks.
		Chahi.	Dahli.	Baraul.	Total.	Matured.	Chahi.	Baraul.	Working.	Not work- ing.	Under prepa- ration.	Total.	Lao.	Working.	Not work- ing.	Lao.	To water.	Of water.	
Khasia.	Kishengarb . . .	23,568	12,001	105,507	141,076	2	1,010	293	6	1,309	1,409	13	32	19	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Rangarb . . .	10,629	28,412	62,769	101,810	200	..	..	584	267	15	881	700	812	40	..	21	12
	Gorindgarh { Chak I .	2,308	1,323	17,810	21,510	..	..	..	123	17	18	158	170	..	..	..	22	13
	Gorindgarh { Chak II .	2,219	1	15,839	18,119	10	..	..	61	14	10	85	85	0	..	..	25	17
	Lachmangarb . . .	16,412	21,872	74,230	112,514	7	..	..	570	750	..	1,320	1,001	..	..	..	30	19
Mali from State.	Kishengarb . . .	29,241	15,814	101,331	146,386	1,112	293	21	1,429	2,119	60	3	21	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Rangarb . . .	10,316	28,783	66,161	105,260	212	7	..	873	210	4	1,086	1,294	..	..	..	20	30
	Gorindgarh { Chak I .	6,439	1,603	14,313	21,771	..	6	..	171	12	4	190	247	1	..	..	23	20
	Gorindgarh { Chak II .	4,000	..	13,050	17,050	20	1	..	01	18	10	80	130	..	..	..	25	17
	Lachmangarb . . .	21,381	22,237	63,053	112,671	137	0	..	1,077	904	..	1,411	1,304	..	..	..	31	20
State property.	Kishengarb . . .	203	41	687	1,221	3	8	8	10	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Rangarb . . .	345	3	2,004	2,652	..	..	2	35	6	..	41	31	..	..	..	20	14
	Gorindgarh . . .	101	8	870	980	..	..	..	9	2	..	11	0	..	..	..	23	10
	Lachmangarb . . .	1,023	..	8,881	10,904	..	..	..	31	7	..	111	130	..	..	..	27	18
	Kishengarb . . .	467	26	983	1,653	..	74	..	37	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	Rangarb . . .	638	781	1,176	2,595	..	14	..	2,317	41	20	16	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Gorindgarh . . .	100	4	630	833	..	9	..	13	2	..	15	17	..	..	..	22	23
	Lachmangarb . . .	2,219	1,179	5,113	8,511	0	10	..	104	0	..	117	110	..	..	..	29	18
	Kishengarb . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangarb . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	Kishengarb . . .	23,811	12,672	100,454	146,937	2	1,019	293	6	1,317	1,409	13	32	19	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Rangarb . . .	10,574	28,413	62,773	101,760	200	..	..	584	267	15	881	700	812	40	..	21	12
	Gorindgarh . . .	4,711	1,323	17,810	21,510	..	..	..	123	17	18	158	170	..	..	..	22	13
	Lachmangarb . . .	16,333	21,872	74,230	112,514	7	..	..	570	750	..	1,320	1,001	..	..	..	25	17
	Kishengarb . . .	29,241	15,814	101,331	146,386	..	..	..	1,112	293	21	1,429	2,119	60	3	21	..	..
Total.	Rangarb . . .	10,316	28,783	66,161	105,260	212	7	..	873	210	4	1,086	1,294	20	30	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Gorindgarh . . .	6,439	1,603	14,313	21,771	..	6	..	171	12	4	190	247	1	..	..	23	20
	Lachmangarb . . .	21,381	22,237	63,053	112,671	137	0	..	1,077	904	..	1,411	1,304	..	..	..	31	20
	Kishengarb . . .	203	41	687	1,221	..	..	3	8	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangarb . . .	345	3	2,004	2,652	..	..	2	35	6	..	41	31	..	..	..	20	14
Total.	Gorindgarh . . .	101	8	870	980	9	2	..	11	0	23	10	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Lachmangarb . . .	1,023	..	8,881	10,904	..	..	..	31	7	..	111	130	..	..	..	27	18
	Kishengarb . . .	467	26	983	1,653	..	74	..	37	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangarb . . .	638	781	1,176	2,595	..	14	..	2,317	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	20	16
	Gorindgarh . . .	100	4	630	833	..	9	..	13	2	..	15	17	..	..	..	22	23
Total.	Lachmangarb . . .	2,219	1,179	5,113	8,511	0	10	..	104	0	..	117	110	29	18	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Kishengarb . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangarb . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gorindgarh . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lachmangarb . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	Kishengarb . . .	23,811	12,672	100,454	146,937	2	1,019	293	6	1,317	1,409	13	32	19	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Rangarb . . .	10,574	28,413	62,773	101,760	200	..	..	584	267	15	881	700	812	40	..	21	12
	Gorindgarh . . .	4,711	1,323	17,810	21,510	..	..	..	123	17	18	158	170	..	..	..	22	13
	Lachmangarb . . .	16,333	21,872	74,230	112,514	7	..	..	570	750	..	1,320	1,001	..	..	..	25	17
	Kishengarb . . .	29,241	15,814	101,331	146,386	..	..	..	1,112	293	21	1,429	2,119	60	3	21	..	..
Total.	Rangarb . . .	10,316	28,783	66,161	105,260	212	7	..	873	210	4	1,086	1,294	20	30	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Gorindgarh . . .	6,439	1,603	14,313	21,771	..	6	..	171	12	4	190	247	1	..	..	23	20
	Lachmangarb . . .	21,381	22,237	63,053	112,671	137	0	..	1,077	904	..	1,411	1,304	..	..	..	31	20
	Kishengarb . . .	203	41	687	1,221	..	..	3	8	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangarb . . .	345	3	2,004	2,652	..	..	2	35	6	..	41	31	..	..	..	20	14
Total.	Gorindgarh . . .	101	8	870	980	9	2	..	11	0	23	10	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Lachmangarb . . .	1,023	..	8,881	10,904	..	..	..	31	7	..	111	130	..	..	..	27	18
	Kishengarb . . .	467	26	983	1,653	..	74	..	37	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangarb . . .	638	781	1,176	2,595	..	14	..	2,317	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	20	16
	Gorindgarh . . .	100	4	630	833	..	9	..	13	2	..	15	17	..	..	..	22	23
Total.	Lachmangarb . . .	2,219	1,179	5,113	8,511	0	10	..	104	0	..	117	110	29	18	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Kishengarb . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangarb . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gorindgarh . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lachmangarb . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	Kishengarb . . .	23,811	12,672	100,454	146,937	2	1,019	293	6	1,317	1,409	13	32	19	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Rangarb . . .	10,574	28,413	62,773	101,760	200	..	..	584	267	15	881	700	812	40	..	21	12
	Gorindgarh . . .	4,711	1,323	17,810	21,510	..	..	..	123	17	18	158	170	..	..	..	22	13
	Lachmangarb . . .	16,333	21,872	74,230	112,514	7	..	..	570	750	..	1,320	1,001	..	..	..	25	17
	Kishengarb . . .	29,241	15,814	101,331	146,386	..	..	..	1,112	293	21	1,429	2,119	60	3	21	..	..
Total.	Rangarb . . .	10,316	28,783	66,161	105,260	212	7	..	873	210	4	1,086	1,294	20	30	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Gorindgarh . . .	6,439	1,603	14,313	21,771	..	6	..	171	12	4	190	247	1	..	..	23	20
	Lachmangarb . . .	21,381	22,237	63,053	112,671	137	0	..	1,077	904	..	1,411	1,304	..	..	..	31	20
	Kishengarb . . .	203	41	687	1,221	..	..	3	8	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangarb . . .	345	3	2,004	2,652	..	..	2	35	6	..	41	31	..	..	..	20	14
Total.	Gorindgarh . . .	101	8	870	980	9	2	..	11	0	23	10	Village of Ant's Para in- cluded in Khasia since Sambat 1837.
	Lachmangarb . . .	1,023	..	8,881	10,904	..	..	..	31	7	..	111	130	..	..		

No. I

Jinswar or Crop Statement.

Detail.	Tahsil.	COTTON.									BAJRA.			JAWAR.		
		Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.
		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
...	Kishengarh	2,720	...	6,683	5,785	24	66,180	1,028	...	9,009						
	Ramgarh	1,573	158	17,278	2,379	720	35,790	399	4	6,019						
	Govindgarh	459	238	8,353	790	219	13,503	182	112	3,893						
	Lachmangarh	1,986	253	6,291	1,487	384	37,874	649	160	16,904						
Sambat 1949 . 1892-93.	Kishengarh	2,212	435	4,871	4,156	1,435	41,833	1,302	1,084	8,394						
	Ramgarh	796	3,047	6,167	1,759	3,908	25,115	435	3,219	6,424						
	Govindgarh	116	20	1,870	354	326	10,801	82	293	9,266						
	Lachmangarh	995	661	960	1,767	1,005	19,668	608	6,062	13,751						
Sambat 1950 . 1893-94.	Kishengarh	2,907	289	7,420	3,170	962	30,290	1,474	854	13,663						
	Ramgarh	1,325	3,700	7,234	776	1,652	10,045	354	3,143	7,351						
	Govindgarh	274	45	8,516	252	115	7,621	111	357	9,716						
	Lachmangarh	1,842	1,464	1,970	1,269	1,171	16,039	384	5,230	14,771						
Sambat 1951 . 1894-95.	Kishengarh	3,281	808	8,856	3,518	1,410	33,985	1,195	1,436	10,159						
	Ramgarh	2,088	6,116	11,212	1,176	2,864	20,144	270	1,718	4,499						
	Govindgarh	413	56	5,182	833	215	8,587	111	218	7,027						
	Lachmangarh	2,052	1,710	3,587	1,595	984	17,843	412	3,370	15,443						
Sambat 1952 . 1895-96.	Kishengarh	1,779	416	4,451	3,406	1,607	35,617	1,358	1,115	8,356						
	Ramgarh	743	1,877	3,802	1,058	3,164	19,253	589	3,549	4,612						
	Govindgarh	297	18	1,401	170	67	6,431	383	218	8,602						
	Lachmangarh	1,122	604	651	1,751	827	13,164	579	2,705	13,838						
Sambat 1953 . 1896-97.	Kishengarh	3,301	712	4,700	6,709	4,509	50,903	1,497	1,544	7,508						
	Ramgarh	2,664	2,527	4,916	2,704	4,095	29,084	1,344	5,095	5,037						
	Govindgarh	771	23	1,602	1,378	227	10,129	579	433	7,854						
	Lachmangarh	2,253	842	1,205	2,610	1,559	23,634	1,105	6,855	12,363						
Total of five years .	Kishengarh	13,490	2,651	30,298	20,665	9,833	197,658	6,916	7,233	43,280						
	Ramgarh	7,616	17,287	33,331	7,563	10,643	112,641	2,072	10,721	28,023						
	Govindgarh	1,871	162	13,771	2,497	950	43,169	1,566	1,514	42,405						
	Lachmangarh	8,264	5,181	8,392	9,031	5,066	90,348	3,093	21,302	70,165						
Average of five years .	Kishengarh	2,698	530	6,059	4,193	1,987	39,532	1,383	1,447	8,676						
	Ramgarh	1,523	3,453	6,666	1,513	3,329	22,523	594	3,344	5,005						
	Govindgarh	375	32	2,754	497	190	8,634	313	303	8,481						
	Lachmangarh	1,653	1,036	1,676	1,806	1,133	18,069	618	4,860	14,033						
Difference as compared with last settlement.	Kishengarh	-24	+530	-601	-1,593	+1,903	-26,648	+355	+1,447	+577						
	Ramgarh	-50	+3,295	-10,612	-868	+2,600	-13,262	+205	+3,340	-414						
	Govindgarh	-84	-206	-5,503	-293	-29	-4,869	+131	+101	+4,588						
	Lachmangarh	-333	+783	-4,615	+310	+740	-19,805	-31	+4,700	-2,871						
Sambat 1954 . 1897-98.	Kishengarh	563	650	3,404	232	4,079	52,311	63	1,618	8,599						
	Ramgarh	243	3,239	4,675	169	9,366	35,803	39	4,077	3,753						
	Govindgarh	110	22	1,526	...	528	12,091	...	383	7,805						
	Lachmangarh	1,157	1,033	1,786	20	2,010	29,074	12	4,091	14,577						

Crop Statement.

RIF.

Maize.			MASINA, MOONG, MOTH, MASH.			Indigo.			GOOWAR CHERRI.			VEGETABLE AND GARDEN CROPS.		
Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.
Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
85	...	15	123	..	10,426	84	...	77	319	...	5,528	112	...	105
41	..	45	87	10	10,075	17	...	23	249	39	6,667	230	...	293
10	...	2	21	..	2,898	...	...	...	42	52	2,469	223	...	7
23.	...	60	144	7	17,425	65	07	166	167	93	3,831	179	314	9
208	.	5	153	316	13,575	4	..	7	747	668	11,586	77	...	1
306	746	57	4	181	3,947	18	...	1	459	1,919	8,176	154	31	22
90	...	20	3	8	1,880	...	...	...	152	59	3,505	121	...	3
815	87	18	69	168	11,103	.	293	...	623	1,819	7,694	123	59	2
223	...	13	30	218	14,079	19	...	6	603	373	11,341	104	...	2
245	493	31	9	81	2,630	59	...	4	399	1,714	9,405	206	32	14
77	...	11	6	16	2,199	...	...	...	68	63	3,894	86	...	49
799	45	14	75	162	11,041	44	304	3	893	1,618	7,534	154	22	...
108	...	6	77	145	7,163	9	...	8	904	627	10,128	128	...	9
212	223	57	5	35	1,889	72	...	4	470	2,305	9,313	327	45	7
39	2	13	5	1	1,235	...	...	...	134	56	3,528	118	3	19
517	15	7	37	50	7,825	72	389	26	503	1,331	7,716	167	14	1
50	...	9	65	154	6,989	37	...	13	1,357	799	10,445	146	...	5
100	171	45	16	100	1,488	19	..	...	1,023	2,200	9,535	524	328	8
17	...	4	5	...	1,701	...	...	..	184	62	4,110	210	..	1
505	6	10	142	164	11,213	95	652	2	783	1,205	7,973	194	39	1
18	2	6	67	114	7,050	29	249	665	1,373	1,631	9,605	651	4	...
209	106	10	24	94	1,914	..	24	340	1,273	2,889	9,728	273	77	47
39	1	100	60	7	1,806	...	...	...	503	117	4,005	173	...	1
525	6	12	165	604	12,987	143	226	32	695	2,342	7,259	169	12	108
615	2	39	392	947	49,893	93	219	639	5,016	4,098	53,165	1,106	4	17
1,132	1,711	206	53	491	11,374	167	24	349	3,633	11,117	40,552	1,484	514	93
295	3	143	79	32	8,321	...	...	...	1,041	356	19,441	748	3	71
3,152	161	59	508	1,456	54,169	354	1,914	63	3,167	8,316	37,576	807	145	110
121	...	8	79	179	9,779	20	50	139	1,003	619	10,634	222	1	3
226	349	41	12	98	2,275	33	5	70	727	2,223	9,310	297	103	29
53	1	29	16	6	1,664	...	..	...	203	71	3,893	149	1	15
631	32	12	102	201	10,534	71	383	13	639	1,663	7,515	161	29	23
+36	...	-7	-44	+179	-647	-64	+50	+62	+681	+819	+5,106	+110	+1	-102
+185	+319	-4	-75	+68	-7,600	+16	+5	+47	+478	+2,165	+2,643	+67	+103	-243
+33	+1	+27	-5	+6	-1,234	...	...	...	+169	+19	+1,429	-176	+1	+3
+400	+32	-67	-42	+294	-6,591	+6	+288	-153	+472	+1,565	+3,634	-18	-295	+13
29	5	18	17	560	10,289	...	...	...	22	1,674	11,755	355	1	30
49	112	73	...	427	3,268	...	...	..	24	5,068	9,094	154	4	28
19	...	13	2	24	2,166	...	...	..	4	91	4,092	107	2	17
54	73	100	13	743	13,623	5	109	6	...	1,519	7,916	18	...	3

Detail.	Tahsil.	RA								
		OTHER FOOD CROPS.			OTHER NON-FOOD CROPS.			TOTAL.		
		Chahl.	Dharl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dharl.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dharl.	Barani.
		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
.....	Kishengarh	8	...	17	37	...	117	10,313	24	68,227
	Ramgarh	61	20	103	20	...	25	6,053	950	76,293
	Govindgarh	10	..	713	...	..	0	1,730	621	31,837
	Lachmangarh	28	...	78	38	...	34	4,974	1,331	62,761
Sambat 1940. 1892 93	Kishengarh	21	2	6	102	14	170	9,072	4,854	69,468
	Ramgarh	17	169	3	163	1,612	518	4,171	14,816	69,769
	Govindgarh	8	21	1	39	18	1,673	871	742	27,559
	Lachmangarh	14	26	2	267	800	300	5,301	10,697	53,513
Sambat 1950. 1893 94.	Kishengarh	3	...	1	84	4	180	8,623	2,691	76,965
	Ramgarh	11	70	4	46	432	169	8,429	11,227	43,991
	Govindgarh	6	53	3	23	18	605	913	669	27,614
	Lachmangarh	5	...	..	221	367	293	5,177	10,443	61,602
Sambat 1951. 1894 95.	Kishengarh	3	...	4	151	36	108	9,374	4,471	75,536
	Ramgarh	5	27	5	169	1,095	459	4,602	14,433	47,254
	Govindgarh	7	74	5	57	54	722	1,217	674	26,618
	Lachmangarh	4	7	2	349	225	610	5,708	8,005	53,069
Sambat 1952. 1895 96	Kishengarh	8	...	1	97	8	73	8,333	4,099	65,989
	Ramgarh	3	7	4	63	1,027	399	4,118	12,478	39,138
	Govindgarh	8	31	...	43	8	651	1,312	404	22,910
	Lachmangarh	5	14	10	206	235	769	5,472	6,441	47,021
Sambat 1953. 1896 97.	Kishengarh	70	7	39	54	20	83	13,778	9,092	60,564
	Ramgarh	29	67	..	260	1,289	547	9,990	17,263	61,629
	Govindgarh	0	7	9	193	28	1,109	3,911	843	26,475
	Lachmangarh	43	32	8	363	1,041	2,476	8,316	13,611	60,691
Total of five years.	Kishengarh	113	0	50	488	83	624	49,180	25,207	379,526
	Ramgarh	65	330	16	730	5,365	2,139	25,420	70,216	234,729
	Govindgarh	33	168	18	294	124	3,660	8,394	3,332	131,066
	Lachmangarh	76	79	22	1,406	2,168	4,443	29,973	49,357	265,937
Average of five years	Kishengarh	23	2	10	97	16	125	9,836	5,041	75,995
	Ramgarh	13	66	3	146	1,073	428	5,084	14,043	46,946
	Govindgarh	7	37	4	50	25	732	1,677	666	20,201
	Lachmangarh	16	16	4	299	434	689	5,995	9,577	53,067
Difference as compared with last Settlement.	Kishengarh	+14	+2	-7	+49	+16	+8	-477	+5,017	-27,263
	Ramgarh	-51	+46	-108	-117	+1,073	+403	+20	+13,093	-29,347
	Govindgarh	-3	+37	-709	+50	+28	+723	-62	+45	-5,836
	Lachmangarh	-13	+10	-74	+261	+434	+855	+1,021	+8,556	-39,694
Sambat 1954. 1897 98.	Kishengarh	122	45	101	43	48	292	1,475	9,390	66,789
	Ramgarh . . . . .	...	398	89	6	1,416	870	682	22,107	67,630
	Govindgarh	8	26	89	9	20	923	359	1,094	29,722
	Lachmangarh	12	129	191	57	737	2,940	1,518	11,065	70,716

II—contd.

Statement—contd.

BI.

WHEAT.			BARLEY.			GRAM.			BEAR, GOCHANI, GOJRA.			SHARSHAF, TURRAH, OILSEEDS.		
Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Dabri.	Barani.
Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
1,692	12	2,272	8,873	..	9,697	675	15	9,358	1,143	...	8,031	499	...	1,276
1,075	790	3,378	5,031	335	10,231	176	10	2,601	151	531	2,269	50	15	459
413	101	50	2,853	409	772	135	104	1,648	19	26	181	13	3	123
1,813	369	689	9,878	564	2,333	527	201	6,244	322	117	2,059	70	...	53
3,025	225	373	9,410	800	1,651	373	729	10,606	1,922	6,447	13,258	1,070	169	4,304
1,348	3,882	164	2,576	1,943	523	19	1,035	2,926	255	7,035	2,116	86	235	403
1,328	400	188	3,541	89	88	152	200	9,907	17	236	1,364	179	69	990
3,200	1,589	...	7,706	623	13	878	2,953	8,514	413	4,395	164	426	21	123
4,200	1,282	485	7,853	753	1,838	246	358	6,167	1,905	7,692	11,767	1,616	243	8,267
1,354	7,210	661	2,678	1,257	716	51	593	2,901	293	10,400	4,366	234	245	844
1,372	332	175	3,777	103	106	150	291	7,907	48	315	3,325	149	61	1,514
3,249	1,335	9	7,640	535	42	503	4,943	12,250	470	3,139	289	593	279	1,145
3,665	1,000	733	7,444	1,087	1,993	594	601	9,954	1,364	5,582	9,433	2,030	534	8,517
918	5,596	421	1,910	1,075	581	24	790	3,169	177	6,890	3,543	235	503	1,407
1,166	476	163	3,130	113	96	271	166	9,694	200	387	4,297	133	86	746
2,952	1,840	91	6,557	613	25	958	3,537	13,576	319	4,092	395	402	21	148
3,753	496	253	11,657	1,030	1,403	391	1,403	11,045	547	1,029	2,352	1,659	579	8,507
1,547	669	17	5,637	1,432	406	41	2,547	2,833	166	2,300	858	176	1,115	2,059
1,098	393	4	4,718	90	23	65	299	5,676	39	219	577	233	238	392
2,576	390	3	8,360	708	99	343	4,441	9,758	249	1,019	93	359	99	62
4,639	1,425	379	15,701	2,464	6,197	455	1,818	7,781	656	3,003	2,919	965	721	9,290
2,350	3,819	275	11,737	3,569	1,482	58	1,636	1,416	510	3,978	1,516	747	4,593	14,231
900	324	6	6,486	137	73	45	158	979	...	...	...	134	147	760
2,423	294	...	13,812	724	71	166	3,050	1,873	490	1,259	34	338	613	333
20,332	4,393	2,123	51,964	6,134	13,172	2,059	4,009	45,553	6,394	24,553	39,769	7,347	2,266	38,924
7,567	21,206	1,528	24,736	9,381	3,712	191	6,601	13,271	1,401	10,693	12,504	1,478	6,991	18,944
5,864	1,910	541	21,652	529	369	693	1,226	34,223	334	1,237	9,503	828	624	4,402
14,400	5,227	103	43,975	3,200	250	2,853	18,927	45,991	1,941	13,901	975	2,149	1,033	1,851
4,076	879	424	10,393	1,227	2,635	412	952	9,110	1,278	4,971	7,658	1,669	453	7,765
1,517	4,241	306	4,918	1,559	742	38	1,320	2,654	250	6,139	2,601	296	1,399	3,789
1,173	382	108	4,330	116	78	136	245	6,845	61	247	1,913	166	125	690
2,650	1,012	21	6,795	640	50	570	3,786	9,196	383	2,750	195	430	201	370
+2,184	+607	-1,848	+1,520	+1,227	-6,952	-263	+967	-219	+130	+4,971	-73	+1,170	+453	+6,570
+442	+3,451	-3,072	-984	+1,521	-9,492	-139	+1,310	+53	+129	+5,618	+232	+246	+1,383	+3,310
+761	+231	+53	+1,477	-303	-694	+1	+141	+4,897	+42	+231	+1,782	+163	+122	+757
+1,067	+676	-667	-1,093	+76	-2,282	+43	+3,535	+2,952	+60	+2,683	-1,864	+360	+206	+3.7
3,562	2,136	324	10,813	1,782	2,310	157	2,476	13,023	474	4,247	7,564	486	921	10,454
1,716	5,030	507	6,517	5,940	2,201	110	4,959	5,091	195	1,986	600	243	1,021	+603
773	537	5	3,013	279	192	4	358	8,370	92	71	591	86	86	574
2,517	222	17	9,761	810	175	69	3,235	8,192	263	1,952	567	273	633	740

No. II—concl'd.

Jinswar or Crop Statement—concl'd.

Detail.		Tahsil.	RABI.									Total of both harvests.
			Vegetable and garden crops.			Other non-food crops.			Total.			
			Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	Chahl.	Dahri.	Barani.	
			Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
...		Kishengarh	480	...	278	110	...	69	13,018	27	30,871	153,148
		Ramgarh	240	7	613	413	...	24	8,013	1,638	10,683	111,623
		Govindgarh	203	...	12	121	...	101	3,817	643	3,037	41,694
		Lachmangarh	187	105	12	151	...	6	12,918	1,446	11,334	114,844
Sambat 1919 . 1892-03.		Kishengarh	818	11	5	137	...	...	17,695	8,306	30,167	150,673
		Ramgarh	16	...	10	41	6	1	4,711	1,141	6,139	91,766
		Govindgarh	105	0	0	...	...	...	5,412	1,103	12,601	48,398
		Lachmangarh	167	41	...	205	2	...	13,025	0,402	8,829	100,667
Sambat 1950 . 1893-04.		Kishengarh	1,425	13	270	438	...	6	17,652	10,611	23,700	115,202
		Ramgarh	121	13	4	163	...	4	4,814	19,718	9,405	91,633
		Govindgarh	174	0	...	120	...	13	5,760	1,213	13,039	49,147
		Lachmangarh	322	9	1	503	1	..	13,183	10,228	13,736	104,541
Sambat 1851 . 1891-95.		Kishengarh	995	18	5	310	...	8	16,601	8,820	3,673	145,175
		Ramgarh	79	35	2	132	...	...	3,475	14,880	9,128	93,931
		Govindgarh	210	...	...	184	...	13	5,244	1,188	15,014	49,855
		Lachmangarh	227	18	..	750	7	9	12,165	10,128	14,211	103,400
Sambat 1852 . 1895-98.		Kishengarh	1,226	...	...	98	...	..	19,231	5,437	23,630	126,739
		Ramgarh	213	2	...	20	...	...	7,800	8,185	6,260	77,958
		Govindgarh	189	3	1	57	...	...	6,378	1,577	6,678	38,959
		Lachmangarh	850	38	6	85	1	...	12,722	6,690	10,051	88,403
Sambat 1853 . 1890-97.		Kishengarh	583	2	22	280	..	2	23,279	9,433	26,660	163,019
		Ramgarh	328	9	10	165	8	1	15,021	17,912	18,961	130,596
		Govindgarh	338	6	220	45	...	1	7,049	772	2,039	41,048
		Lachmangarh	458	13	2	812	4	1	18,559	5,057	2,319	103,042
Total of five years .		Kishengarh	5,087	42	302	1,272	...	16	91,478	42,697	139,879	731,167
		Ramgarh	815	50	26	511	14	6	36,751	71,845	49,991	491,953
		Govindgarh	1,105	27	227	345	...	26	30,781	5,553	49,371	228,427
		Lachmangarh	2,084	119	9	2,355	15	10	69,766	42,421	49,179	606,653
Average of five years.		Kishengarh	1,013	8	61	255	...	3	18,696	8,520	27,977	146,234
		Ramgarh	163	12	5	108	3	1	7,330	14,969	9,993	98,870
		Govindgarh	221	6	45	69	...	5	6,156	1,111	9,874	45,655
		Lachmangarh	417	24	2	471	3	2	17,851	8,194	9,836	101,210
Difference as com- pared with last settlement.		Kishengarh	+524	+8	-217	+145	..	-66	+5,250	+8,403	+2,894	-6,914
		Ramgarh	-83	+5	-619	-316	+3	-23	-606	+13,231	-9,590	-13,233
		Govindgarh	-42	+6	+33	-52	..	-90	+2,339	+468	+6,837	+3,991
		Lachmangarh	+230	-171	-10	+320	+3	-4	+1,003	+7,033	-1,658	-13,634
Sambat 1854 . 1897-98		Kishengarh	359	12	10	354	...	1	10,165	11,674	33,736	159,140
		Ramgarh	125	...	63	320	...	...	9,219	18,900	11,280	110,905
		Govindgarh	89	1	3	72	1	1	5,032	1,393	9,730	47,196
		Lachmangarh	262	...	..	352	...	...	13,487	6,861	9,631	113,278

No. III.
Statement of realisation and balances.

Tahsil.	Sambat.	Detail.	Total Jama.	Realised.	REMISSION OR REDUCTION.		Total balance	Amount realised up to date.	Balance now due.	AMOUNT OF JAMA OF LAND REMISSION.			REMARKS.
					Remission.	Reduction.				Total.	Realised	Balance.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kishengarh	1916 A.D. 1859-60	3 years	1,46,697	1,46,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungarh	"	"	1,38,951	1,38,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh	"	"	70,125	70,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lehmangarh	"	"	1,12,910	1,12,536	...	...	...	...	374	...	...	...
Kishengarh	1918 A.D. 1861-62	3 years	1,46,697	1,46,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungarh	"	"	1,38,951	1,38,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh	"	"	78,577	78,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lehmangarh	"	"	1,21,003	1,20,439	...	...	...	...	564	...	...	...
Kishengarh	1819 to 1927 A.D.	10 years	1,73,354	1,73,354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramgarh	1862-70.	"	1,68,922	16,820	408	...	...	514	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh	"	"	88,200	88,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lehmangarh	"	"	1,57,785	1,49,652	...	...	...	...	3,133	...	...	...

Statement of realisation and balances—contd.

Tahsil.	Sambat.	Detail.	Total Jama.	Realised.	EMISSION OR REDUCTION.		Total balance realised up to date.	Balance now due.	AMOUNT OF JAMA OF LAND REMOVED.			REMARKS.
					Remission.	Reduction.			Total.	Realised.	Balance.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kishengarh . . .	1928 A.D. 1871-73	10 years	1,46,097	1,46,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangarh . . .	"	"	1,70,955	1,70,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh . . .	"	"	88,200	88,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh . . .	"	"	1,52,785	1,52,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishengarh . . .	1929 A.D. 1872-73	Summary	1,87,185	1,87,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangarh . . .	"	"	1,80,562	1,80,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh . . .	"	"	86,337	86,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh . . .	"	"	1,84,959	1,84,959	...	1,830	...	...	...	...	...
Kishengarh . . .	1933 A.D. 1876-77	16 years	2,01,139	1,96,764	3,433	...	952	...	...	...	...
Rangarh . . .	"	"	1,92,147	1,91,873	214	...	...	...	71	59	12	
Govindgarh . . .	"	"	75,600	75,435	...	...	...	...	399	399	...	
Lachmangarh . . .	"	"	1,72,860	1,71,210	1,150	...	...	...	240	240	...	
Kishengarh . . .	1934 A.D. 1877-78	16 years	2,09,915	1,01,161	82,220	74	26,460	...	...	...	...
Rangarh . . .	"	"	1,94,547	81,760	78,120	...	...	...	317	417	170	
					410	...	...	...	...	...	...
							33,957	...	...	...	...

Govindgarh . . .	"	"	75,083	75,011	...	...	...	620	140	397	347	50
Lachmangarh . . .	"	"	1,76,219	1,59,939	97	18	...	1,963	14,502	461	396	65
Kishengarh . . .	1943 A.D. 1886-87	16 years	2,13,143	2,10,188	...	825	2,135	2,331	1,414	...	...	...
Rangarh . . .	"	"	2,00,889	1,89,498	5,080	}	...	2,105	4,206	469	401	68
Govindgarh . . .	"	"	75,083	75,210	...	...	...	192	281	539	496	43
Lachmangarh . . .	"	"	1,76,211	1,56,990	...	3,700	...	2,141	13,030	523	508	85
Kishengarh . . .	1944 A.D. 1887-88	16 years	2,12,916	2,11,560	...	39	1,297	7,547	1,165	...	...	...
Rangarh . . .	"	"	2,00,889	1,90,305	4,678	}	16	1,660	4,220	511	482	29
Govindgarh . . .	"	"	75,083	75,123	...	...	...	100	457	527	527	...
Lachmangarh . . .	"	"	1,72,515	1,57,469	...	...	...	4,133	10,613	639	514	115
Kishengarh . . .	1945 A.D. 1888-89	16 years	2,12,907	2,11,492	...	407	948	14,533	1,045	...	...	...
Rangarh . . .	"	"	2,01,373	1,90,050	3,529	}	...	3,094	4,700	592	588	4
Govindgarh . . .	"	"	75,083	75,212	...	...	...	15	456	527	527	...
Lachmangarh . . .	"	"	1,72,515	1,62,576	...	...	...	1,603	8,336	733	701	32
Kishengarh . . .	1946 A.D. 1889-90	16 years	2,12,640	2,10,882	...	119	1,639	9,103	1,590	28	28	...
Rangarh . . .	"	"	2,01,373	1,91,003	4,256	}	...	2,555	3,559	631	623	11
Govindgarh . . .	"	"	75,083	75,294	...	...	...	55	334	591	591	...
Lachmangarh . . .	"	"	1,72,784	1,60,632	...	...	...	5,967	6,185	908	875	33

Statement of realisation and balances—concl.

Tahsil.	Sambat.	Detail.	Total Jama.	Realised.	EMISSION OR REDUCTION.		Total balance	Amount realised up to date.	Balance now due.	AMOUNT OF JAMA OF LAND RETURNED.			BANKERS.
					Remission.	Reduction.				Total.	Realised.	Balance.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kishengarh	1947 A.D. 1890-91	16 years	2,12,665	2,10,018	...	...	2,674	7,443	2,523	...	...	...
Ramgarh	"	"	2,01,373	1,92,754	4,195	...	...	2,733	1,691	695	608	87	
Govindgarh	"	"	75,683	75,683	...	...	...	...	...	613	613	...	
Lachmangarh	"	"	1,72,805	1,66,869	...	...	...	2,131	4,105	914	839	25	
Kishengarh	1948 A.D. 1891-92	16 years	2,07,179	2,05,935	...	...	1,214	11,833	1,095	...	...	...
Ramgarh	"	"	2,01,373	1,94,905	3,849	...	...	1,769	860	770	654	116	
Govindgarh	"	"	75,683	75,683	...	...	...	...	...	656	656	...	
Lachmangarh	"	"	1,72,798	1,69,064	...	...	...	1,080	2,674	954	949	5	
Kishengarh	1949 A.D. 1892-93	16 years	2,01,690	2,00,423	...	...	1,267	4,624	1,172	...	...	...
Ramgarh	"	"	2,01,373	1,99,020	1,613	...	...	474	236	974	963	11	
Govindgarh	"	"	75,683	75,683	...	...	...	...	...	736	736	...	
Lachmangarh	"	"	1,72,798	1,70,433	...	...	...	765	1,550	904	894	10	
Kishengarh	1950 A.D. 1893-94	16 years	2,01,697	2,01,116	...	...	581	3,135	531	7	7	...	
Ramgarh	"	"	2,01,373	1,99,625	1,399	...	...	39	310	979	978	3	

Govindgarh	"	"	75,683	75,683	75,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	...
Lachmangarh	"	"	1,71,316	1,72,798	1,71,316	...	...	...	952	1,130	...	962	...
Kishengarh	1951 A.D. 1894-95	16 years	2,01,757	2,01,757	2,01,757	...	...	...	6,518	...	...	...	...
Ramgarh	"	"	2,00,475	2,01,373	2,00,475	898	...	...	...	...	1,077	1,077	...
Govindgarh	"	"	75,683	75,683	75,683	...	...	...	...	...	736	736	...
Lachmangarh	"	"	1,71,668	1,72,190	1,71,668	...	...	...	...	822	1,003	1,003	...
Kishengarh	1952 A.D. 1895-96	13 years	2,01,767	2,01,767	2,01,767	...	...	...	3,648	...	...	...	...
Ramgarh	"	"	2,00,979	2,01,373	2,00,979	394	...	...	...	...	1,125	1,125	...
Govindgarh	"	"	75,683	75,683	75,683	...	...	...	...	...	740	740	...
Lachmangarh	"	"	1,69,234	1,72,490	1,69,234	...	...	...	35	3,221	1,210	1,166	44
Kishengarh	1953 A.D. 1896-97	16 years	2,13,181	2,13,181	2,13,181	...	...	...	1,115	...	28	23	...
Ramgarh	"	"	2,01,787	2,01,877	2,01,787	90	...	...	...	...	1,206	1,206	...
Govindgarh	"	"	75,683	75,683	75,683	...	...	...	...	...	728	728	...
Lachmangarh	"	"	1,61,224	1,72,490	1,61,224	...	...	...	67	3,199	1,264	1,222	42
Kishengarh	TOTAL	Summary settlement.	41,57,513	44,13,082	41,57,513	85,653	4,22	1,65,694	1,04,478	61,216	77	77	...
Ramgarh	"	"	38,63,233	42,07,507	38,63,233	78,691	164	...	82,087	1,24,288	12,253	11,513	740
Govindgarh	"	"	14,97,297	15,89,579	14,97,297	59,041	117	...	37,107	15,782	11,301	1 0,998	393
Lachmangarh	"	"	32,98,631	36,51,913	32,98,631	71,101	3,718	...	1,00,198	2,39,205	13,416	12,669	747
Lachmangarh	"	"	29,49,119	33,40,693	29,49,119	...	...	...	...	2,16,557	12,549	12,549	...
		Khalsa Jaidal	2,89,512	3,11,220	2,89,512	...	...	...	...	21,708	108	108	...

Statement of cultivating occupancy of 4 Tahsils, Raj Ulwar.

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. VI.

Statement of rents according to soils.

KHALSA.										MAFL.					REMARKS.	
Taluk.	Detail of rent.	Kind of soil.	CASH RENTS.			Mental dues.	PERCENTAGE OF THE OWNER'S SHARE OF GRAIN.		No. of vil- lages.	CASH RENTS.			Mental dues.	PERCENTAGE OF THE OWNER'S SHARE OF GRAIN.		
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per bigah.		Share.	Area.		Rent.	Incidence per bigah.	Share.		Area.		
Kishengarh. Rent ascertained in Rabi, 1898.	By soil.	Chabi	{	398	1,035	Rs. A. P. 2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				296	1,611	5 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				130	447	3 11 0	...	1	...	31	131	3 9 0	...	...	...
				1	6	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				828	2,607	3 2 0	...	...	...	169	425	2 8 0	...	1	87
Kishengarh Rent ascertained in Rabi, 1898.	Mixed soils	Chiknot I.	{	152	577	3 13 0	...	5	...	...	3	15	6 0 0	...	...
				310	1,718	5 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				53	183	3 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				2	11	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				76	324	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh State property	"	"	{	48	213	4 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				541	1,701	3 2 0	...	...	...	31	76	2 7 0	...	...	...
Lachmangarh	"	"	"	541	1,701	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		Chiknot I.											
		Average											
Kishengarh	}	Average	.	"	.	510	1,662	3 1 3
Rent of Rabi, 1898													
Rangarh													
Govindgarh													
Rent of State property													
Lachmangarh	.	"	.	"	.	1,369	4,308	3 2 0
Kishengarh	}	By soils	.	Dabri	.	{	691	1,625	2 5 6
Rent of Rabi, 1898													
Rangarh													
Govindgarh													
State property													
Lachmangarh	.	"	.	"	.	1,451	3,419	2 6 0
Kishengarh	}	Mixed soils	.	"	.	{	155	523	3 6 0
Rent, 1898													
Rangarh													
Govindgarh													
Lachmangarh													
Kishengarh	}	Average	.	"	.	{	819	2,118	2 8 6
Rent, 1898													
Rangarh													

[illegible]

No. VI—contd.

Statement of rents according to soils—contd.

KHALSA.										MAFI.							
Taluk.	Detail of rent.	Kind of soil.	CASH RENTS.			Mental dues.	PERCENTAGE OF THE OWNERS'S SHARE OF GRAIN.		REMARKS.	Number of villages.	CASH RENTS.			Mental dues.	PERCENTAGE OF OWNERS'S SHARE OF GRAIN.		REMARKS.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per bigah.		Share.	Area.			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per bigah.		Share.	Area.	
Govindgarh . . . }	1	3	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. ...	...	...	...	...
State property . . . }	44	145	3 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	27	61	2 4 0	...	...	...
Lachmangarh . . . }	
Kishengarh . . . }	Average . . . }	...	22	75	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent of Rabi, 1898 . . . }	5	23	5 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramgarh . . . }	295	1,016	3 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	91	408	4 8 0	...	...	...
Govindgarh . . . }	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	9	73	8 2 0	...	...	...
Rent of State property . . . }	113	380	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	43	98	2 4 0	...	...	...
Lachmangarh . . . }	
Kishengarh . . . }	By soil . . . }	Dahri {	138	376	2 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent, 1898 . . . }	24	96	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramgarh . . . }	203	791	3 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	81	303	3 12 0	...	...	...
Govindgarh . . . }	
State property . . . }	

Chiknot II.

Lachmangarh	...	...	523	838	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	18	27	1 8 0	...	1/3	3
Kishengarh	}	Mixed soils	42	116	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent, 1898			17	68	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangarh		...	387	1,381	3 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	10	37	8 4 0	...	...	...
Govindgarh		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh		...	117	191	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	84	50	1 8 0	...	...	...
Kishengarh	}	Average	180	492	2 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent, 1898			41	164	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangarh		...	593	2,172	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	91	343	3 12 0	...	...	...
Govindgarh		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State property		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh		...	640	1,029	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	52	77	1 8 0	...	...	...
Kishengarh	}	By soil	43	39	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent, 1898			103	157	1 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangarh		...	193	444	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	24	63	2 10 0	...	...	...
Govindgarh		...	84	281	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State property		...	7	27	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh		...	64	86	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	20	43	2 2 0	...	...	...
Kishengarh	}	Mixed soils	25	50	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent, 1898			79	121	1 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangarh		...	197	427	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh		...	3	10	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State property		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Chiknot II.

No. VI—contd.

Statement of rents according to soils—contd.

KHALSA.										MAFI.					REMARKS.	
Tahsil.	Detail of rent.	Kind of soil.	CASH RENTS.				Mental dues.	PERCENTAGE OF THE OVERSEAS SHARE OF GRAIN.		Number of villages.	CASH RENTS.			PERCENTAGE OF THE OVERSEAS SHARE OF GRAIN.		
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per bigah.	Rs. A. P.		Share.	Area.		Area.	Rent.	Incidence per bigah.	Share.		Area.
Lachmangarh	87	121	Rs. A. P. 1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	...	...
Kishengarh . . .	Average .	Chiknot II. }	68	89	1 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent, 1898		182	278	1 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangarh		390	871	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	24	63	2 10 0	...	...	...
Govindgarh		87	291	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State property	Chiknot II. }	7	27	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh		151	207	1 6 0	...	3, 1/2 3,440	...	...	...	21	45	2 2 0	...	...	...
Kishengarh . . .	By soil .	Chali .	1,553	4,592	2 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	113	326	2 13 0	...	1/3 20	
Rent ascertained in Rabi, 1898. }			765	3,435	4 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangarh . . .			469	1,816	3 15 0	...	1/2 8	...	...	...	...	112	446	3 6 0	...	...
Govindgarh . . .			129	567	4 6 0	...	1/2 3	...	...	...	...	5	21	4 13 0	...	1/3 23
State property	7	43	6 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh	876	3,050	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	77	208	2 11 0	...	1/3 110	

No. VI.—contd.

Statement of rents according to soils—contd.

KHALSA.										MAFI.								
Tahsil.	Detail of rent.	Kind of soil.	CASH RENTS.				Mental dues.	PERCENTAGE OF THE OWNER'S SHARE OF GRAIN.		REMARKS.	Number of villages.	CASH RENTS.				Mental dues.	PERCENTAGE OF THE OWNER'S SHARE OF GRAIN.	
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per bigha.	Share.		Area.	Area.			Rent.	Incidence per bigha.	Share.	Area.			
			Lachmangarh	184	378	Rs. A. P. 2 1 0	12	26	Rs. A. P. 2 3 0	...
Kishengarh . . .	Mixed soils .	...	155	252	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent, 1898 . . .		...	35	97	2 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangarh . . .	...	...	221	621	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	2 10 0	...	...
Govindgarh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh . . .	...	...	156	314	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	26	2 3 0	...	...
Kishengarh . . .	Average .	...	712	1,177	1 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent, 1898	306	848	2 12 4	
Rangarh . . .	...	...	552	1,616	2 15 0	...	1/3	15	...	...	...	80	212	2 10 0	...	...
Govindgarh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State property . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh . . .	...	...	310	692	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	52	2 3 0	...	...
Kishengarh . . .	By soil .	Barani .	8,812	13,695	1 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent, 1898 . . .		...	2,992	7,949	2 10 6	...	2/3	87	...	...	...	247	386	1 5 1	...	...

Matyar I.

[illegible]

No. VI.—contd.

Statement of rents according to soils—contd.

KHALSA.										MAFL.					REMARKS.	
Taluk.	Detail of rent.	Kind of soil.	CASH RENTS.				PERCENTAGE OF THE OWNERS SHARE OF GRAIN.		Number of villages.	CASH RENTS.			No. of taluques.	PERCENTAGE OF OWNERS SHARE OF GRAIN.		
			Area.	Rent.	Inclusee per bigah.	No. of taluques.	Share.	Area.		Area.	Rent.	Inclusee per bigah.		Share.		Area.
Ramgarh	...	...	25	71	Rs. A. P. 2 15 0	...	1	5	...	22	35	Rs. A. P. 1 9 0	...	...	...
Govindgarh	...	...	2	7	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh	...	...	55	117	2 2 0	...	1	9	...	18	41	2 5 0	...	1	2
Kishengarh	Mixed soils	...	281	439	1 11 0	...	1 and less than 1	30	...	15	83	4 3 2	...	...	...
			65	193	2 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			79	217	2 12 0	...	1	14	...	43	64	1 8 0	...	...	...
Ramgarh	...	...	2	7	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh	...	...	2	9	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State property	...	...	2	11	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh	...	...	78	167	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	16	36	2 1 0	...	...	...
Kishengarh	Average	...	620	1,045	1 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent of Rabi, 1898		...	183	305	2 15 6	...	...	...	...	63	109	3 12 6	...	...	...
Ramgarh		...	104	291	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	65	99	1 8 0	...	...	...

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ramgarh	.	.	.	62	191	3	1	0	...	...	...	...	9	14	1	9	0	...	...
Govindgarh	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishengarh	.	.	By soil.	5,370	4,857	0	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent, 1898	.	.		1,427	2,254	1	9	3	...	35	...	...	94	108	1	2	1	...	...
Ramgarh	.	.	...	924	1,139	1	9	0	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	0	0	...	...
Govindgarh	.	.	...	7	16	2	5	0	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	0	0	...	4
State property	.	.	...						...	...	...	...						...
Lachmangarh	.	.	...	969	1,110	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	36	43	1	3	0	...	...
Kishengarh	.	.	Mixed soils	1,321	1,321	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	32	42	1	5	0	...	...
Rent, 1898	.	.		525	839	1	9	0	...	...	...	...	108	104	0	15	0	...	...
Ramgarh	.	.	...	779	1,110	1	7	0	...	9	...	...						...	...
Govindgarh	.	.	...						...	...	...	...						...	...
Sate property	.	.	...						...	...	...	...						...	...
Lachmangarh	.	.	...	557	630	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	37	44	1	3	0	...	...
Kishengarh	.	.	Average	6,691	6,178	0	14	9	...	...	...	...	126	148	1	2	10	...	...
Rent, 1898	.	.		1,952	3,083	1	9	3	...	...	...	...						...	...
Ramgarh	.	.	...	1,703	2,579	1	8	0	...	...	...	...	111	107	0	1	0	...	...
Govindgarh	.	.	...	7	16	2	5	0	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	0	0	...	...
Lachmangarh	.	.	...	1,526	1,740	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	73	87	1	3	0	...	...
Kishengarh Rent ascertained in Kabi, 1898.			By soil	65	185	2	13	6	...	...	...	...						...	...

No. VI—contd.

Statement of rents according to soils—contd.

KHALISA.										MAFI.						REMARKS.
Tahsil.	Detail of rent.	Kind of soil.	CASH RENTS.			Special dues.	PERCENTAGE OF THE OWNER'S SHARE OF GRAIN.		RAMAYE.	No. of villages.	CASH RENTS.			PERCENTAGE OF THE OWNER'S SHARE OF GRAIN.		
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per Bigha.		Share.	Area.			Rent.	Incidence per Bigha.	Share.	Area.		
Ramgarh	R. A. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh
Lachmangarh	10	26	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishengarh Rent ascertained in Rabi, 1898.	Mixed soils .	...	35	155	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramgarh	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	1 8 0	...	...
Govindgarh
State property
Lachmangarh	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishengarh Rent of Rabi, 1898.	Average .	...	120	340	2 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramgarh	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh
Rent of State property

Bhar II.

[illegible]

Blatt II.

[illegible]

Statement of rents according to soils—contd.

KHALSA,				MAFI.													
Tahsil.	Detail of rent.	Kind of soil.	CASH RENTS.				Mental dues.	PERCENTAGE OF THE OWNER'S SHARE OF GRAIN.		REMARKS.	CASH RENTS.				PERCENTAGE OF THE OWNER'S SHARE OF GRAIN.		REMARKS.
			Area.	Rent.	Incidence per bigah.	Mental dues.		Share.	Area.		No. of villages.	Area.	Mental dues.	Incidence per bigah.	Share.	Area.	
Rangarh	Rs. A. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh
State property
Lachmangarh
Kishengarh	461	1,114	2 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent, 1898 . . .	Mixed soils .	...	231	762	3 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangarh
Govindgarh
Lachmangarh
Kishengarh	2,173	4,543	2 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent, 1898 . . .	Average .	...	1,079	3,882	3 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangarh
Govindgarh
State property

Total.

[illegible]

CENSUS OF 1901.

Details.	Tahsil.	No. of houses.	No. of ploughs.	Oxen.		Cows.		Sheep and goats.		Horses.		Donkeys.	Mules.	Camels.	Total from column 5 to column 17, inclusive.	Carts.	Cultivators.				Non-cultivators.		Total.	
																	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
				Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Last Settlement.	Kishengarh	10,136	4,218	11,763	679	17,419	379	6,115	210	12	38	8,727	430	415	1	51	44,835	359	17,703	13,535	12,131	10,146	29,831	23,651
	Rangarh	8,275	4,572	10,235	...	2,291	...	763	...	Total ...	...	...	...	...	21,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,051	20,110
	Gorindgarh	4,166	1,634	3,833	...	5,133	...	1,663	...	...	...	4	19	10	2,933	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	10,312	8,193
	Lachmangarh	10,636	4,184	10,071	...	12,210	...	4,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,168	...	11,417	...	87,303	...	17,597	...	47,584	...
Present Settlement, 1896-97.	Kishengarh	11,816	8,273	12,507	9,108	10,543	10,466	4,074	9,401	169	1,072	21,301	675	1,493	...	117	81,640	730	17,304	10,427	13,164	12,070	90,858	29,387
	Rangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorindgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lachmangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897-98.	Kishengarh	...	6,760	17,306	5,104	13,917	1,075	6,583	2,702	150	1,132	27,211	865	1,459	...	159	...	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangarh	9,733	4,976	8,008	6,102	8,165	6,622	3,657	9,008	639	1,036	13,192	743	1,235	...	79	...	693	12,718	11,493	10,787	9,715	23,510	21,213
	Gorindgarh	4,058	1,950	3,780	2,253	3,325	3,006	1,270	1,093	100	411	2,851	351	381	...	15	...	213	6,470	5,927	4,513	4,101	10,983	10,119
	Lachmangarh	8,151	4,637	7,739	5,228	10,944	7,715	4,662	3,431	1,262	1,423	11,537	401	905	...	159	55,741	576	13,244	11,027	8,708	7,584	31,933	19,761

10 1897.

NO. VIII.

Statement of tenures and classes of villages.

No. VIII.

Statement of tenures and classes of villages.

Tahsil.	Tenures of villages. With their	No.	Tribes of owners.	Number of owners.	Number of hereditary holdings.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Jama of the last year.	Number of taxable holdings.	Number of occupancy tenants.	Number of non occupancy tenants.	Remarks.
Kishengarh	Zamindari pure	1	Meo	6,528	5,003	108,682	71,395	113,465	4,331	51	3,902	Villages . 149½ Maf ½
Ramgarh	"	3	"	4,727	5,001	126,956	84,359	158,416	8,446	623	7,941	" . 110 Istamar 1
Govindgarh	"	1	"	1,629	1,163	31,825	31,733	61,366	3,961	35	2,657	" . 48
Lachmangarh	"	3	"	678	336	37,414	27,802	46,760	2,105	114	1,772	" . 118
Kishengarh	Zamindari common	15	Gujar	424	301	14,518	11,586	13,879	469	1	716	Meos . 84 Thakurs 14
Ramgarh	"	14	"	70	11	1,618	980	1,549	...	...	...	" . 93 " 1
Govindgarh	"	13	"	97	23	3,075	2,706	4,970	...	...	...	" . 42 "
Lachmangarh	"	14	"	355	87	12,963	8,633	13,711	856	34	530	" . 29 " 21
Kishengarh	Imperfect Pattedari	91½	Malis	19	15	232	200	424	18	...	20	Malis Ahirs 12½
Ramgarh	"	10	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" . ... "
Govindgarh	"	11	"	19	5	2,710	2,167	4,331	...	...	...	" . 1½ " ½
Lachmangarh	"	10	"	111	35	4,106	3,175	4,553	354	46	169	" . 2½ " 8
Kishengarh	Bhattacha perfect	39	Ahirs	508	247	11,815	9,777	13,652	291	...	227	Gujar . 10½ Khanzadas 3
Ramgarh	"	84	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" . 3 " 5½
Govindgarh	" imperfect	23	"	16	5	1,158	1,007	2,231	...	...	...	" . 3 " ½
Lachmangarh	"	83	"	217	73	7,826	6,071	8,135	573	16	351	" . 11½ " "

Kishengarh	.	.	.	.	.	116	154	3,442	2,931	9,603	389	...	229	Jat . 14	Brahmin . 2½
Rangarh	.	.	.	.	.	551	961	12,712	10,074	23,556	...	...	...	" . 2	" .
Govindgarh	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	509	388	877	...	...	...	" . ...	" .
Lachmangarh	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" . 20½	" . 8½
Kishengarh	.	.	.	.	.	804	642	20,001	17,431	30,068	1,014	...	1,039	Banya . 2½	Miscellaneous 4½
Rangarh	.	.	.	.	.	115	128	2,672	1,913	4,937	...	...	...	" . ...	" . 6½
Govindgarh	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" . ...	" . 1
Lachmangarh	.	.	.	.	.	493	160	24,039	18,923	27,107	1,131	116	891	"	" . 4½
Kishengarh	.	.	.	.	.	418	211	21,926	17,390	19,708	1,290	...	1,376	Potter, Butcher and Carpenter	1
Rangarh	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	1,231	1,137	500	...	...	...	" .	" .
Govindgarh	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" .	" .
Lachmangarh	.	.	.	.	.	300	72	22,612	15,905	20,984	1,397	109	1,177	" .	" . 1½
Kishengarh	.	.	.	.	.	20	13	1,427	1,200	1,673	144	10	122	Mina	Sheikh . 1
Rangarh	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" . ...	" .
Govindgarh	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" . ...	" .
Lachmangarh	.	.	.	.	.	292	131	16,419	12,168	19,373	1,313	50	831	"	" .
Kishengarh	.	.	.	.	.	17	15	3,477	2,796	3,027	313	...	363	" . 11½	" . 1
Rangarh	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" .	" .
Govindgarh	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" .	" .
Lachmangarh	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" .	" .
Kishengarh	.	.	.	.	.	4	13	2,045	1,041	858	134	...	139	" .	" .
Rangarh	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" .	" .
Govindgarh	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" .	" .
Lachmangarh	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	483	351	800	46	11	22	" .	" .

No. VIII.—*contd.**Statement of tenures and classes of villages—contd.*

Tahsil.	Tenures of villages	Tribes of owners.	Number of owners.	Number of Khata and Khawat.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Jama of the last year.	Number of Khata and Khawat of tenants.	Number of occupancy tenants.	Number of non-occupancy tenants.	Remarks.
Kishengarh	Carpenters .	23	2	517	495	900	14	1	11	
Ramgarh	Butchers .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Govindgarh	and .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lachmangarh	Potters .	46	12	1,782	1,284	1,021	89	6	73	
Kishengarh	Mina .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramgarh	
Govindgarh	
Lachmangarh	405	240	11,047	7,288	13,201	437	30	353	
Kishengarh	Miscellaneous .	135	65	11,431	8,554	11,774	858	..	860	
Ramgarh	192	84	9,196	6,991	13,682	110	..	125	
Govindgarh	11	15	1,396	1,152	2,753	..	..	..
Lachmangarh	254	234	19,615	11,123	17,281	1,062	82	744	
Kishengarh	Total Khalsa	9,002	1,691	199,543	144,843	213,031	9,168	63	9,044	
Ramgarh	
Govindgarh	
Lachmangarh	3,154	1,382	158,805	112,726	173,862	9,556	620	6,929	

Kishengarh	.....	Total masi	...	155	1,601	1,520	...	125	...	189
Rangarh	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govindgarh	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lachmangarh	.....	.....	832	409	9,738	97,137	...	531	7	505
		GRAND TOTAL	9,002	1,874	202,770	146,542	213,131	9,299	63	9,248
Kishengarh	... ..	...	5,144	6,190	154,408	105,454	202,940	8,556	623	8,086
Rangarh	... ..	...	1,776	1,121	43,673	39,513	76,528	3,961	35	2,957
Govindgarh	.....	.....	3,986	1,791	168,474	121,913	173,62	10,087	627	7,434
Lachmangarh	... ..	.....						

No. IX. Statement showing details of wells.

Particulars.	Number of villages.	Tahsils.	CHAHARI OF MAS- ONRY WELLS.				PRESENT SETTLE- MENT.		10 YEARS' SETTLEMENT.				MASONRY WELLS.								REMARKS.		
			10 years' settlement.	Present settlement.	10 years' settlement.	Permanent.	Temporary.	10 YEARS' SETTLEMENT.		PRESENT SETTLEMENT.													
								Working.		Not working.	Under preparation.	Working from 10 years' settlement.	Working from settle- ment out of those not working before.	Wells working from settlement out of those under prepa- ration before.	New wells sunk from 10 years' settlement.	Working at present.		Not working.	Under preparation.	Permanent.			Temporary.
								Wells.	Lao.							Wells.	Lao.						
Khalsa	150	Kishengarh .	21,773	26,746	407	226	1,321	914	1,695	335	5	866	83	4	130	1,142	2,139	296	21	19	266		
	110	Rangarh .	8,100	12,304	2,429	598	6,463	582	788	287	15	554	101	9	122	833	1,240	269	4	141	1,767		
	48	Govindgarh .	3,206	5,056	1,381	1,241	3,157	184	235	35	28	168	7	22	67	262	378	24	4	406	1,164		
	...	Lachmangarh .	14,663	17,721	1,779	539	3,140	880	1,006	339	17	793	65	9	146	1,007	308	371	33	245	1,113		
Mad	...	Kishengarh .	243	412	...	...	...	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	62	...	...	...	...
	...	Rangarh .	396	428	89	22	102	35	34	6	...	26	3	...	5	33	41	3	...	7	33		
	...	Govindgarh .	96	153	7	3	43	9	9	2	...	9	1	...	3	13	13	2	...	1	20		
	...	Lachmangarh .	1,810	2,017	142	16	221	134	183	7	...	100	...	1	7	108	1,11	7	2	3	40		
State pro- perty.	...	Kishengarh .	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	...
	...	Rangarh .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Govindgarh .	61	76	...	4	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	5	2	...	2	3	
	...	Lachmangarh .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Permanently settled.	...	Kishengarh .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	Rangarh .	...	115	...	...	6	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	6	9	1	...	...	1	
	...	Govindgarh .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Lachmangarh .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	150	Kishengarh .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	111	Rangarh .	8,406	12,847	2,468	620	6,571	619	834	293	15	581	104	9	133	872	1,290	273	4	148	1,801		
	48	Govindgarh .	3,963	5,285	1,388	1,248	3,203	196	247	40	28	180	8	22	70	279	396	28	4	409	1,187		
	...	Lachmangarh .	16,473	19,738	1,921	555	3,361	934	1,145	446	17	893	65	10	133	1,115	1,427	378	35	248	1,153		

GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR TERMS.

A.

Abwáb . . .	Commutation dues.
Amil . . .	A Deputy.
Atut . . .	Inexhaustible (wells on which many <i>laos</i> or wheels can work).

B.

Bachá . . .	A cylinder of wood—part of a well.
Báchh . . .	Method of distributing revenue.
Badi . . .	(Days of the waxing moon) 1st half of a Hindu month
Bait . . .	A present to the authorities.
Baisákh . . .	Second month of the Hindus = 11th April—10th May.
Bájrā . . .	Spiked millet.
Band . . .	Irrigation dam.
Baniyá (mahaján) . . .	A grain seller, a shop-keeper.
Báráh . . .	Land lying near the village side.
Bárāni . . .	Dry, unirrigated land, dependent on rain.
Batái . . .	Weighment of the gathered grain. Rent in kind.
Begár . . .	Impressment for service.
Bajar telíá . . .	Oily and salt (water).
Bhayáchará or gol Kabzáwár . . .	} Land held by possession without reference to shares.
Bhúr . . .	
Bighá . . .	A measure of land equal to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an acre.
Bigheri . . .	Rent per bigah.
Béjar . . .	Gram and harley mixed.
Biswádári . . .	Right to property or share in an estate.

C

Cháhi . . .	Well irrigated land.
Cháhi mustáqil . . .	Land irrigated by <i>pukhá</i> or permanent <i>kachá</i> wells.
Cháhi ghair mustáqil . . .	Do. do. <i>kachá</i> and temporary <i>dhers</i> and <i>dhenklis</i> or irrigated from masonry wells only under exceptional circumstances of draught, etc.
Chak . . .	Wooden pulley, on which the <i>lao</i> (or well rope) runs.
Chakbandi . . .	Classification of soils in each estate according to their natural quality.
Chakotá . . .	Fixed amount of money or grain.
Chamár . . .	Village menials who do the rough work.
Chandá . . .	Contribution or present to some religious institution.
Chapátti . . .	A thin cake of unleavened bread.
Charri . . .	<i>Jowár</i> sown close.
Charsá . . .	Leathern bucket used for well irrigation.
Chandhri . . .	A eading man in a tribe.
Chauk . . .	A mark affixed on the gathered grain.

Chaukidára . . .	Watchmen class. A grant to <i>chaukidárs</i> .
Chauthbat . . .	Payment of one-fourth of the produce.
Chiknot . . .	Stiffish clay or clayey loam when cut presents a greasy or shining surface.
Chungi . . .	Octroi duty.

D.

Dahri . . .	Naturally flooded land.
Dahri bárichi . . .	Area benefited by hill drainage but not inundated.
Dahri hál or manjudá . . .	Land ordinarily flooded and actually inundated within the last 5 years.
Dahri sabiká . . .	Land now and then inundated but not within the last 5 years.
Dhenkli . . .	Small and temporary <i>kachá</i> well which lasts only one harvest.
Dher (<i>kachá</i> well) . . .	Well temporary, made without masonry.
Diwán . . .	A minister of State.
Durbár . . .	Administration of a Native State.

G.

Gathá . . .	A measure equal to 5 yards and $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Gharrá . . .	Earthen pot for filling water. A pitcher.
Ghi . . .	Clarified butter.
Girdáwari . . .	Crop inspection.
Gochni . . .	Wheat and gram mixed.
Gojra . . .	Wheat and barley mixed.
Gól . . .	Never regularly partitioned, joint.
Gót . . .	<i>Línage</i> , the sub-tribe.
Guár . . .	A coarse grain grown for fodder.
Gur . . .	Unrefined sugar.

I.

Id . . .	A Muhammadan festival or holiday.
Inámdár . . .	One who is granted <i>inám</i> from the State. A holder of an <i>inám</i> .
Istamrár . . .	Permanently settled.

J.

Jágir . . .	Assignment of land revenue.
Jágirdár . . .	One who holds a jagir.
Jáidád . . .	<i>Khálsá</i> assessment assigned to the ladies of the palace.
Jamá . . .	Land revenue assessment.
Jamá kharch . . .	Profit and loss.
Jamá wásil báqi . . .	Realisation and balance.
Jarib . . .	Measuring chain of 20 <i>gathás</i> or 58 yards.
Jawár . . .	Great millet (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).
Jeth . . .	Third month of the Hindús = 10th May ~ 10th June.
Jinswár . . .	Crop statement.

K.

Kabilá kharch	.	.	Maintenance grants from the State to Rajputs, etc.
Kachá bigáh	.	.	Local bigah.
Kalimá	.	.	The Muhammadan confession of faith.
Kallar	.	.	Clayey soil impregnated with saline matter.
Kankút	.	.	Appraisement of the standing corn.
Kárdár	.	.	An Agent or official in charge of the revenue collection of one or more villages.
Kasbá	.	.	A town.
Káshtkár kadim	.	.	Old or privileged tenant.
Khám Tahsil	.	.	Direct management of estates by tahsil. (Khám = kacha.)
Khárá	.	.	Bitter (water).
Khálsá	.	.	Revenue realised by State as opposed to revenue due to assignees.
Kharif	.	.	The autumn harvest.
Khasrá	.	.	A register of fields.
Khatauni	.	.	A register of cultivating holdings.
Khewat	.	.	A register of proprietary holdings.
Killádár	.	.	A commandant of a fort or garrison.

L.

Lák	.	.	The leaves of the indigo plant.
Lákh	.	.	One hundred thousand (rupees).
Láo	.	.	Rope attached to the well oxen and the leathern bucket (<i>charsá</i>).
Laund	.	.	An intercalary month in Hindu era.

M.

Máfi	.	.	Assignment of land revenue.
Malbá	.	.	Contribution for village expenses. A cess for defraying village expenses.
Máli	.	.	A tribe of cultivators (gardener).
Málikáná	.	.	Profit rent. A rent charge paid to proprietors over and above the revenue.
Malmalá	.	.	Brackish (water).
Man	.	.	A measure of weight = 82½ lbs.
Mangsar	.	.	9th month of the Hindus = 10th November—10th December.
Masiná	.	.	<i>Moth</i> or <i>mung</i> mixed with <i>jawár</i> , <i>bájrá</i> , <i>til</i> , etc.
Mattyór	.	.	Ordinary loam with some admixture of sand.
Matwálá	.	.	Hard (water).
Meos	.	.	A tribe of Musalman landholders.
Mewát	.	.	The country of Meos.
Milán raqbá	.	.	Comparative area statement.
Mòh	.	.	A pulse (<i>Phaseolus acantifolius</i>).
Mujrái	.	.	Lambardári dues.
Mung	.	.	A pulse (<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>).
Munsarim or kánungo	.	.	An official who supervises Patwari's work.

N.

Nahri . . .	Area irrigated by canal.
Nál . . .	A cylinder of masonry part of a well.
Nalá . . .	A drainage line or channel of a river.
Nánkár . . .	Money grant from State to lambardars, etc.
Nárukhand . . .	The country of the Nárukhá Rájputs.
Nazar . . .	A present or offering from an inferior to a superior.
Nazaráná . . .	Sums paid by revenue assignees to the State in recognition of their grant.
Nikási . . .	Net assets.

P.

Pálá . . .	Dwarf <i>ber</i> used for fodder.
Pandit . . .	A learned man, versed in Sanskrit lore.
Parganá . . .	A revenue subdivision.
Pattá . . .	A written lease.
Patti . . .	A division of a village.
Patidari . . .	Land held by shares ancestral or customary.
Patwári . . .	Village accountant.
Pôh . . .	Tenth month of the Hindus = 10th December—10th January.
Pukká . . .	A building made of burnt bricks.
Purôhit . . .	A Brahmin priest.
Pulá . . .	(A sheave) a high jungle grass, when green used as fodder, but when dry used for thatches, matting, etc.

R.

Rabari . . .	Môth, maize or barley ground coarse and cooked in milk.
Rabi . . .	Spring harvest.
Raj . . .	State.
Rukálá . . .	Slightly brackish (water).
Rúnd . . .	Fuel and fodder reserve belonging to the State.

S.

Sadar munsarim . . .	An official who supervises munsarim's work
Sambat . . .	<i>Bikrami</i> era of Hindus beginning 57 B. C.
Sanad . . .	A deed of grant.
Sarson . . .	An oil seed.
Ser . . .	A measure of weight = 2 lbs. (40 sers make a <i>mannd</i> or <i>man</i> .)
Sháhjahánpuri bighá . . .	1 <i>jarib</i> of 20 <i>gathás</i> and 60 Native or 55 English yards.
Shahná . . .	A watchman over crops.
Shamilát . . .	Common land of a village.
Sôth ká páni . . .	Spring water.
Surahi . . .	An earthen or stone goblet.

T.

Takávi . . .	An advance by the State for agricultural purposes.
Tará mirá . . .	An oilseed.
Teliá . . .	Oily (water).
Thákur . . .	A general name for Rájput landholders.
Til . . .	An oil seed (<i>Sesamum orientale</i>).

U.

Urd A kind of vetch.

V.

Vakil A representative.

W.

Wájib-ul-arz . . . Village administration paper.

Z.

Zamindár A landholder.

Zamindári biljimál or Land held by a body of owners.
golijmál.

Zamindári khális . . Land held by a single owner.

M. F. O'DWYER, I.C.S.,
Settlement Commissioner.

